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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1154



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INTERNATIONAL

CULTURAL TIES OF JORDAN, AZERBAIJAN STRESSED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpts] "Jordan delightfully applauds Soviet Azerbaijan's sunny art." These words of an Amman television announcer could rightfully have been an epigraph for USSR Days, which were held in Jordan with the example of our republic and were an important event in the social and cultural life of this country. No matter where the Azerbaijani representatives appeared, they were met everywhere with smiles and friendly handshakes.

Jordan received a distressing heritage from English colonial rule in the field of education and in other spheres of cultural life. Not so long ago a majority of the country's inhabitants were illiterate. In recent years some successes have been achieved in the sphere of national education--a law on obligatory elementary education was adopted, although this for the present is running into social and economic difficulties when put into practice. A great number of future specialists are studying abroad, including in the Soviet Union.

A meeting of Jordanian-Soviet friendship was held, in which Trad al-Kabi, a member of the Presidium of the Society for Jordanian-Soviet Friendship, and N. A. Akhundov, a member of the Presidium of the Azerbaijani Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, spoke.

Z. M. Bunyatov, director of the Institute of the Peoples of the Middle and Near East of Azerbaijan's Academy of Sciences and an academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences, expressed sincere gratitude to Jordan's leaders and all the people of the country.

USSR Days, which are being held for the first time in Jordan, said Z. M. Bunyatov in conclusion, are a new contribution to the growth of ties of friendship that bind our peoples in the name of preserving peace on Earth. Next year Soviet Azerbaijan will receive participants of Jordan's Days in the USSR.

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN AFGHANISTAN REVIEWED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Academician R. Baratov of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences: "The Mineral Wealth of Afghanistan"]

[Text] "The Geology and Mineral Wealth of Afghanistan" is the title of a two-volume work (Moscow, "Nedra", 1980), compiled by a group of Soviet geologists at the request of the Ministry of Mining and Industry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the All-Union Tekhnoeksport Association of the USSR.

The book sums up the results of an overall regional study on the geology and minerals of Afghanistan, an extensive, difficult, and inaccessible territory.

The first volume -- "Geology" -- consists of seven chapters, the first three being introductory and including brief descriptions of the relief, climate, history, and the basic properties of the geological structure of Afghanistan. The reader is given information on the physical-geographic conditions and the geological subdivisions of the republic, which are then extensively utilized throughout the whole work.

Basic questions concerning the geological structure of Afghanistan are examined in the remaining chapters. The largest section of the book is devoted to a description of the rock strata in Afghanistan. All the established subdivisions from the most ancient, archaic metamorphization to contemporary-friable deposits are shown here in a generally accepted, traditional plan. All the series of strata can be compared with similar subdivisions of the same era in the contiguous territories of Iran and the USSR. These chapters leave a most favorable impression.

All the formations deep in the earth within the territory of the country are examined in this same volume. Here the reader will find representative material on the mineralogy, chemical composition, and microscopy of the strata of which they are composed.

The tectonic structure of Afghanistan is described in detail. All the basic regions of the country -- plicated zones -- are subsequently examined from the north to the south and from the most ancient to the youngest. The late Hercynian, the early-middle- and late Cimmerian, and also the early and middle Alpine plicated zones are discernible within the borders of Afghanistan. Only the southeast

extremity of the Turanskiy plate, a large portion of which is located within the boundaries of the USSR, stands out in the northern part of the country. In the interior regions of Afghanistan the authors can isolate middle massifs -- Noristan-Pamir and Southern Afghanistan -- and consider them as independent tectonic units.

The first book concludes with an analysis of the basic stages of the history of the geological development of Afghanistan. Data on the regions contiguous to the USSR are used extensively, which, naturally, provides for better reading of the geological history of the country.

The second volume -- "Mineral Wealth" -- consists of two sections. The first part talks about the origin of deposits and the manifestation of minerals; ore formations are elaborated with a description of the more significant ones, and the metallogenic zones of the territory of the republic are reviewed.

The presence of coal, hydrogeological properties, and the mineral and industrial waters of Afghanistan are described in detail. The presence of oil and gas is described briefly inasmuch as a special work was devoted to this problem earlier.

All the deposits, manifestations, and aureoles of the dispersion of mineral wealth discovered prior to 1977 in the republic are presented in the second part of the book. This is the basic reference book on the mineral wealth of Afghanistan.

The book includes numerous color and black and white maps. They supplement and explain the text.

Other opinions can be expressed on several of the problems examined in the book and another interpretation of the factual material could be given, but it must be remembered that this is the first report on the whole country as a whole and that until very recently practically nothing at all was known about the geology and the mineral wealth of this country. The book will serve as a basis for all future research.

Without a doubt, it will be the reference book of Afghan geologists for a long time. Afghan students will begin to study the geology of their own country and an Afghan school of geology will be built on the basis of this book.

In evaluating this work on the whole, it should be said that it sums up 20th century cooperation (1958--1977) between the USSR and Afghanistan in the study of the geology and the mineral wealth of the republic. A country with an overall area of 647,000 square kilometers and until now practically unknown with respect to geology is today one of the most studied territories in all of the Middle East due to the joint efforts of hundreds of Soviet and Afghan specialists. No other country in this area has a similar reference work on its own territory.

The real contribution of Soviet geologists to the economic development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and our international aid to the friendly people of Afghanistan represent an important success for the Soviet school of geology.

It is gratifying to note that the geologists of Tajikistan played an important role in the geological work carried out in Afghanistan as well as in the writing of the book.

REGIONAL

VATCHENKO ADDRESSES UKSSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpts from an address by A. F. Vatchenko, member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet: "On the Tasks of UkSSR Soviets of People's Deputies Arising Out of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpts] We are witnesses to constructive processes taking place recently in the work of the soviets at all levels. As noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, adoption of the new USSR Constitution and then the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics initiated a new stage in the work of the soviets. The activity of the supreme bodies of government of the country and of the union republics was noticeably invigorated. Much that is new has been manifested in the work of local government and administrative bodies.

The thorough and fruitful activity of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the highest government post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has contributed greatly to enhancement of the role and prestige of the soviets. His profound and scientifically sound addresses and statements contain programmatic principles and practical advice on the issues of building the soviets that are embodied in laws, ukases and decrees on the soviets.

The decree adopted on 1 April of this year in a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which the main lines of activity of the soviets in carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress are defined, will serve as a reliable compass for representative bodies of government. In his statement at that session Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "The congress armed the party and all the levels of our political system with a clear and straightforward program. Now the main thing is to fill out that program with real deeds, to organize, as Lenin taught, a strong and harmonious joint effort by millions of people."

The republic's soviets of people's deputies have begun to work more energetically to solve the problems of economic and social development under the leadership of party organs.

The activity of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and its organs has become more purposive. The Supreme Soviet, which unites legislative functions, administration and oversight, is guiding the work of the republic's council of ministers, ministries and departments in conformity with the constitution. The work of planning commissions has improved, and the activity of deputies to the UkSSR Supreme Soviet has grown. All of this makes for a further rise in the level of performance of all the republic's governmental bodies.

A closer combination of all forms of mass organizing with the solving of practical problems has become typical of the activity of local soviets. Soviets in Donetskaya Oblast, for example, are achieving good results in combined economic and social development. The 5-year assignment for sales of industrial products, including coal, was overfulfilled in the oblast. A number of important social problems are being solved effectively. Soviet organs of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast have been working purposively to raise production efficiency and product quality in agriculture. They are performing these tasks together with the social and cultural development of rural areas. Constructive know-how has been acquired by soviets of the city of Kiev in organizing the production of consumer goods, of L'vovskaya Oblast in organizing milk production so that the product moves smoothly from shop to shop, of Poltavskaya and Khar'kovskaya oblasts in organizing the raising of sugar beets, and in Krymskaya Oblast in expanding the network of preschool institutions.

But certain soviets are still not taking full advantage of the rights granted them and are not effectively solving the problems placed in their competence. Kirovogradskaya Oblast was criticized at the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress for substantial shortcomings in agriculture, Zhitomirskaya Oblast for low yields of grain crops, Vinnitskaya, Ternopol'skaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts for failure to fulfill assignments for procurements of sugar beets, Odesskaya and Khmel'nitskaya oblasts for being slow to improve the state of affairs in livestock raising, Nikolayevskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts for failure to fulfill plans for activation of new housing, and a number of oblasts for shortcomings in other areas.

The oblast soviets of people's deputies and their ispolkoms should take this criticism as addressed to them as well. Officials of oblast divisions and administrations have at times been burdened with work that was not theirs--collection of operational summaries, the writing up of numerous documents, sometimes unnecessary--and they rarely visited production areas. They have done little to penetrate the activity of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, nor have they displayed scrupulous exactingness toward the directors of those entities and certain city, rayon, rural and settlement soviets.

Serious complaints, A. F. Vatchenko went on to say, need to be lodged against the republic's ministries and departments. Critical remarks have been expressed about them in meetings of the presidium and the standing commissions of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, specifically: Mintyashstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises] and Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] for unsatisfactory construction of housing and social-, cultural- and consumer-service facilities, Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture] and Minmyasomolprom [Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry] for insufficient application of

advances of scientific and technical progress to production, Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] for violation of legislation on organizing and protecting the work of women. But certain ministries are still slow in restructuring their activity in the light of present-day needs.

There is a need to be persistent in improving the economic mechanism and in creating everywhere an atmosphere of creative exploration and high responsibility. The level of socialist competition should be raised. It should be subordinated to speeding up scientific-technical progress and to transition of the economy to the intensive pattern of development, to more optimum use of the existing production potential, to full-fledged conservation on all types of resources and to improvement of the quality of performance.

Considerable attention was paid at the 26th CPSU Congress to further development of heavy industry, above all the fuel and energy complex, ferrous metallurgy, other heavy industries, transportation and capital construction.

Our republic is also expected to make a weighty contribution to the further development of these industries and of the country's entire unified national economic complex. In the current 5-year period industrial output is to rise 20-23 percent. In 1981 the industrial labor force is striving for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan and for additional sales amounting to at least 750 million rubles. Collectives of construction organizations, transportation and other sectors have also assumed heavy commitments.

Since the beginning of the year sales of industrial products have exceeded the plan by 648.5 million rubles. Production efficiency has risen to some extent. Construction work is going at a faster pace. But in certain sectors and industries and at a number of enterprises bottlenecks have not been eliminated, and some things have been left unfinished or overlooked. Certain enterprises are not fulfilling sales targets. The share of such enterprises is sizable in the ministries of the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, the building materials industry, as well as in Voroshilovgradskaya, Chernovitskaya and Sumskaya oblasts. Fulfillment of targets for construction and installation work was not achieved in Ternopol'skaya, Poltavskaya, Chernigovskaya and certain other oblasts. And the reason lies not only in the irregular supply of materials and equipment, which does occur in some places, but also in the unsatisfactory organization of work, in violations of production and technological discipline, in slowness to repair equipment so that downtime is higher than the plan called for, and in failure to fulfill targets.

In a conversation with the republic's leaders during his visit to Kiev in May of this year Comrade L. I. Brezhnev paid particular attention to the need to ensure a rapid rise in labor productivity, a growth of industrial output, improved performance of enterprises of the republic's ferrous metallurgy and coal industry, a stricter conservation regime and a number of other matters. This makes it incumbent upon the republic's ministries and departments and soviet organs at the local level to adopt urgent measures to overcome the lag and substantially improve the performance of enterprises and organizations subordinate to them.

The UkSSR Council of Ministers should display greater exactingness in this area. It should enhance the responsibility of officials of administrative agencies for carrying out assignments, it should resolutely combat the efforts of certain managers to adjust plans in order to make life easier for themselves—to be among the front-runners and receive bonuses when actually they have not fulfilled their targets.

Soviets of people's deputies and their ispolkoms must do more to help every work collective to fulfill state plans unconditionally and discharge obligations assumed. Jointly with ministries and departments they must thoroughly analyze the results of work for the first 5 months, draw the appropriate conclusions, and above all concentrate their attention as follows:

- i. in the industrial sector--on optimum utilization of production capacities and fuel-and-energy, raw-materials and labor resources, on raising labor productivity and on organizing smooth operation of every work team, shop, enterprise and every work collective;
- ii. in the construction industry--on raising the efficiency of capital investments, on unconditional activation of all production capacities, housing and social- and cultural-service facilities near completion, and on improvement of the quality of construction and installation work;
- iii. in the transportation sector--on improved use of all transportation equipment, on reduction of standing time of railroad cars during freight-handling operations, and on reduction of empty runs of railroad cars and trucks.

There is a need in all sectors to improve the effort to apply the resources of science and technology and progressive know-how, to speed up mechanization of time-consuming processes, to step up the effort against mismanagement and loss of work time, to improve state work discipline, and to show constant concern that the results of production increased faster than production costs. This is indeed the essence of the appeal issued by the party congress: "The economy must be economical." Staffs of scientists of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and the republic's VUZ's have an important role to play in carrying out the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The activity of soviet organs and economic agencies must be subordinated to carrying out the party's strategic line toward a more thorough swing of the economy toward solving the problems related to increasing the well-being of the Soviet people.

As we all know, the party has put emphasis on a more complete supply of food to the public. To that end the drafting of a food program that encompasses the development of all segments of the agroindustrial complex is nearing completion in the country, including as well our own republic and every one of its oblasts. A further upsurge of agriculture is the basis of that program.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest in our republic is to reach 51-52 million tons, the output of meat on the basis of carcass weight--

3.9-4.1 million tons, and milk output 22.5-23 million tons. The production of other farm products will also increase.

As for grain, as noted at the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress, this target is only the minimum which we need. This very year we should mobilize all efforts to achieve the grain harvest envisaged by socialist obligations of 52-53 million tons. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, an important potential for attaining this goal lies in achievement of higher yields of corn.

Soviets of people's deputies have a broad field of activity in performing these crucial tasks, which, we must say, are not easy. Their efforts need to be concentrated on increasing soil fertility, on optimum utilization of all farmland, especially land which has been drained and irrigated, and on a further improvement of farming practices. Existing potential should be sought out and activated more persistently, and the lagging farms brought up to the level of the average farms and pacemakers.

Livestock raising was referred to at the 26th CPSU Congress as an area where efforts should be concentrated. The main thing here is to create a reliable source of livestock feed, to improve the quality of livestock feed by increasing the protein content, to make optimum use of grain forage, to improve breeding, to increase the number of head of livestock, and to improve livestock productivity.

It is a singular feature of farm policy in the eighties, it was emphasized at the congress, that emphasis is being transferred to the return on capital investments and to increasing the efficiency of agriculture. It is a question of obtaining the largest return from the land, equipment, fertilizers and all the material and technical resources on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Soviet organs must resolutely combat cases of mismanagement and product losses and must improve the transport, storage and processing of products. "The work should be so organized," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the ceremonies in Tbilisi, "so that literally not a single kilogram of grain, fruit and vegetables is allowed to spoil."

At the present time, when crops are being tended in the fields and preparations are being made for the harvest, and while on livestock-raising projects the summer period has come in the management of livestock, it is the duty of soviets and agricultural agencies to promote successful solution of these important problems by every means. Particular attention should be paid to the laying by of livestock feeds, above all coarse and succulent feeds. The entire population and all material and technical resources should be mobilized for that purpose. The use of livestock feeds and improvement of the productivity of livestock and poultry should also be placed under remitting supervision. The speaker criticized key officials in Ternopol'skaya, Vinnitskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts, where due attention is not being paid to these matters.

Organizing and political work need to be taken into the fields and to the livestock farms, and there should be everyday concern about creating the requisite conditions for highly productive labor and rest of farmworkers. The activity of

soviet organs and agricultural agencies must be aimed at guaranteeing unconditional fulfillment this year of plans for production and sales to the state of grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk and other products by every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Better use must also be made of the capabilities of subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises to augment the resources for food production. Considerably greater attention should be paid to the private farming operations of individuals and to augmenting production of farm products on them and purchases from them. Soviets should see that kolkhozes and sovkhozes help individuals in acquiring young livestock and poultry, provide them with livestock feeds, and allocate them hayfields and pastures.

The speaker went on to discuss the problems of expanding production and improving the quality of consumer goods and developing the service sector. Soviets of people's deputies should use every means to promote fulfillment of the targets set for the 5-year period. To that end they should exert a more vigorous influence toward augmenting the production of goods for the public by enterprises in heavy industry, disseminate the initiative of collectives of the Kiev production associations "'Arsenal' Plant," "Tochelektropribor" and "Elektronmash," which has been approved by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

Particular responsibility is being placed on the soviets for the performance of enterprises of local industry and the food industry directly subordinate to them. In certain oblasts, Voroshilovgradskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya in particular, they are regularly failing to fulfill plans. Here and there at the local level the output of the simplest goods for the public has still not been well organized, and traditional handicrafts, production wastes and local raw materials are not being satisfactorily utilized to increase the output of goods for which there is large-scale demand.

There are also serious shortcomings in the work of consumer-service enterprises. The republic's Ministry of Consumer Services for the Public and certain ispolkoms of soviets, especially in Zaporozhskaya, Rovenskaya and Odesskaya oblasts, where 5-year plans for sales of consumer services were not fulfilled, are still lagging far behind in these matters.

One of the large social problems advanced by the party is further improvement of the housing conditions of the workers. The soviets and their executive organs and construction ministries should concentrate their attention primarily on ensuring unconditional fulfillment of targets for housing construction.

Everything should be done so that 90 million square meters of housing, as planned for the 11th Five-Year Plan, are put into service on schedule, while high quality is maintained. There should be a substantial expansion of housing construction for small families, especially young families. It is very important that housing developments be built in an integrated fashion--so that all the facilities for social, cultural and consumer services necessary for people's normal life are put into service at the same time as the housing.

It is an important task of the soviets and their executive committees to regularize the situation in the allocation of housing and to prevent violations and abuses in this area. Particular attention should be paid to providing apartments to those who live in unsuitable dwellings so that during this very 5-year period we complete the movement of people from poor housing, most of it dilapidated. Maintenance and major repair of housing also are in need of substantial improvement.

The further development of the entire service sector should be under the constant supervision of the soviets. Nor is it just a question of expanding the network of establishments, though that certainly is important, but also of substantially improving the performance of stores, restaurants, hospitals, polyclinics and municipal- and consumer-service enterprises. The relevant ministries and departments, soviets of people's deputies, and their executive bodies and management agencies must eradicate with greater determination cases of an unresponsive attitude toward people, callousness, rudeness, extortion, violation of the rules of trade and other unseemly things.

Public education is in need of further improvement. There is a need to improve the process of education and training and to bolster the physical plant and equipment of the schools. In Volynskaya, Poltavskaya and Rovenskaya oblasts some of them are housed in unsuitable buildings. In Ternopol'skaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts the network of preschool institutions is lagging.

A persistent effort should be made to strengthen the physical plant and equipment of cultural institutions and improve the content of their work. The soviets should figure as the actual organizers of building a cultural complex in every rayon center and of creating a good collective for amateur artistic activity in every rural culture center.

Local authorities must be more vigorous in involving enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in building housing and social- and cultural-service facilities. It is moreover necessary, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has remarked, that the soviets and their ispolkoms not come as beggars in matters of this kind, but as strict and exacting masters, so that they take better advantage of their coordinating and supervisory powers.

Concern about children and women and mothers is a matter of great state importance. In future comprehensive concern should continue to be shown concerning disabled veterans and all participants in World War II, the families of those killed in action and retired persons. The performance of measures to provide social amenities in cities and rural areas and to protect and improve the quality of the environment should be under the constant supervision of soviet organs.

The principal task of soviets is to ensure combined economic and social development of their respective jurisdictions. This necessitates a further improvement of management of the economy and above all improvement of its planning and an enhanced role and greater responsibility on the part of planning agencies. It

is important to achieve realism, proportional balance, and economic soundness of plans, that they give fuller consideration to the instructions of their constituents, combine sectoral and regional interests in a better way, and guarantee that all indicators of the plan for the current 5-year period are in conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The large and crucial tasks which are to be performed, the speaker went on to emphasize, necessitate consistent establishment of a Leninist style and Leninist methods in the activity of all entities in the administration. And this means being able to correctly determine what is the main thing in one's work, to find the right ways to go about it, and to choose the most effective methods and means of attaining the goal that has been outlined. This means always displaying an organizational sense, a businesslike attitude, creativity, high responsibility for carrying out orders, and it means resolutely combating manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism.

The strength of the soviets lies in party leadership, in close ties with the masses. The republic's soviets are aware of the constant attention of the CPSU Central Committee and are receiving practical assistance from the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, as well as primary party organizations. Party members, who make up nearly 45 percent of the deputies, perform a vanguard role in the soviets. The effort of party groups operating in all soviets has become considerably more vigorous.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is extending a great deal of aid to the republic's soviets.

Taking the principles of the party as its points of departure, and in accordance with the requirements of the UkSSR Constitution, the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet is providing day-to-day guidance to local government authorities in the republic. Reports of ispolkoms of oblast, city, rayon and rural soviets of people's deputies are regularly heard in the meetings of the presidium. At the same time it needs to be said out of self-criticism that we still have not done everything so that the soviets altogether fulfill the measures and tasks which have been outlined and which confront them. Divisions of the presidium and staff officials have not always shown persistence in exercising supervision over execution of the decisions taken, and they have not extended sufficient practical assistance to local government authorities.

The effort to further improve the qualitative composition of leaders of executive committees needs to be continued, and soviet organs need to be bolstered with economic specialists and able organizers who can ensure effective soviet fulfillment of the responsible duties placed on them.

But certain soviets and their executive committees are not taking full advantage of the hours extended to them, are allowing formalism in their work, and are taking a superficial approach to solving the problems of comprehensive development of their jurisdictions, and they are not concentrating their efforts to solve the fundamental problems. This specifically applies to the city soviets of Selidovo in Donetskaya and Novovolynsk in Volynskaya oblasts, rayon soviets

as follows: Pogrebishchenskiy in Vinnitskaya Oblast, Ostrozhskiy in Rovenskaya Oblast, and Reshetilovskiy in Poltavskaya Oblast, as well as certain others.

One of the typical shortcomings in the performance of many soviets is slack supervision and unsatisfactory organization of execution. To confirm this the speaker gave examples from the activity of soviets in Zhitomirskaya Oblast.

Much still needs to be done before the level of activity of all soviets and every deputy meets the high requirements of the party. Specifically the reference is to the need for the following:

- i. continued persistent improvement of supervision and checking of execution, stronger discipline in performance of duty, and indoctrination of soviet personnel in a spirit of high responsibility for performance of their assignments;
- ii. enhancement of the role of sessions of soviets, performance of thorough and critical analysis in them of the state of affairs in economic and cultural construction, and the working out of altogether sound solutions;
- iii. substantial improvement of the activity of ispolkoms and their divisions and administrations, achievement of a situation in which they are responsive in solving all the problems placed in their competence and more authentic preoccupation with introduction of advanced know-how and training of soviet personnel;
- iv. invigoration of the work of standing commissions of soviets, above all on matters of supervision, identification and application of unused potential and capabilities for raising production efficiency and improvement of services to the public;
- v. development of initiative of deputies, who number more than half a million in the republic, strengthening their ties with constituents, work collectives and public organizations, and achievement of a situation in which every representative elected by the people is a vigorous proponent of the policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government.

The responsibility of the staff of all government bodies also needs to be strengthened--from the lowest level up to the republic.

Soviet legislation has an important place in implementing party policy. In recent years the republic's supreme soviet, as we know, has adopted a number of new legislative acts. The necessary amendments and supplements have been made to existing laws to bring them into conformity with the USSR Constitution and the UkSSR Constitution. And the task is to ensure that they are carried out unswervingly. After all, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, the law is alive and operative only when it is carried out.

Soviets of people's deputies have a duty to exercise constant and effective supervision over strict enforcement of laws and fulfillment of state plans, which are also laws, to fight more vigorously against various abuses and breaches of state, planning and work discipline, and to purposefully carry out popular legal

education. The UkSSR Legal Code, which is now being prepared for publication, should play an important role in this respect.

A persistent effort needs to be made to improve people's training in a spirit of respect for laws and a conscientious attitude toward work, toward one's duties, and toward the standards and principles of the socialist way of life. An atmosphere of implacability toward phenomena alien to our society such as sponging, bribery, speculation, drunkenness, and violations of law and order, should be created everywhere.

The soviets are called upon to organize indoctrination of the population according to place of residence. Meetings of leaders with the public and reports of deputies to their constituents play an important role in the process of training.

People's high political awareness and their interest in the affairs of government and civic affairs are manifested specifically in the instructions of the constituents. During the recent elections to local soviets and the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, which took place in February 1980, more than 90,000 were accepted for fulfillment. Care needs to be taken that they are all carried out within the time specified.

More extensive use should be made of work with letters and petitions of individuals to strengthen ties with the population. It is the duty of soviet organs to thoroughly study and correct the causes behind complaints and to decisively combat cases of a formal and bureaucratic attitude on the part of individual officials toward examination of the petitions and appeals of individuals.

It is very important that the soviets ensure extensive participation of the workers in management of the affairs of the state and society. There is a need for considerably more vigorous activity on the part of organs representing the independent civic activity of the public. The prestige and influence of people's control organs in solving problems of economic and social development should be enhanced. It is also necessary to strengthen the relations and interaction with trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The soviets must inform the public extensively about their activity, using for this purpose the news media, meetings of work collectives and village meetings.

When the results of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed in sessions of local soviets, the deputies made many proposals as to improving the work of executive committees, their divisions and administrations, enterprises and organizations. It is important that not one of them failed to receive the attention of the soviets so that their realization yields a maximum return.

In conclusion A. F. Vatchenko said:

"The 26th CPSU Congress has advanced tasks which are formidable in their scale and urgent in their importance. They reflect the fundamental interests of the entire nation and the needs of further comprehensive progress of Soviet society.

There is much to be done, and large and complicated problems to be solved," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "but we will solve them and will solve them without fail."

Allow me, comrade deputies, to give assurance in your name to the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee that soviets of people's deputies in the republic, rallied around the party of Lenin and under its experienced supervision, will apply every effort to make a worthy contribution to implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress and to the cause of building communism in our country.

7045

CSO: 1800/550

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES WORK OF OSHSKAYA OBKOM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Fodder Must Be Harvested and Procured According to the Ipatovo Method"]

[Text] The CPK Central Committee has discussed the preparations for the harvesting of grain and the organization of fodder procurements on farms in Oshskaya Oblast.

The decree adopted on this matter notes that party, soviet and economic org ns in Oshskaya Oblast have not drawn the proper conclusions from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Harvesting and Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1981 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1981-1982 Season." Most farms and rayons still have not planned measures to improve the organization of harvesting labor according to the Ipatovo method, to accelerate and improve the repair of harvesting equipment, to improve the technical maintenance of machinery and to accumulate the necessary stocks of fuel and lubricants, composite attachments and assemblies and spare parts. There has been little progress in the organizational and mass political work aimed at the successful augmentation of fodder procurements, the formation of harvest transport brigades and the exemplary preparation of threshing floors, grain storage facilities, scales, mills and complex winnowing machinery.

Primary party organizations on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have still not chosen communists to head major harvest and procurement areas and have not drawn up the terms of socialist competition by combine operators, drivers, trouble-shooters and fodder procurement personnel. Trade-union and Komsomol organizations and farm managers and specialists have made no plans for these campaigns, and this will keep them from coordinating their work effectively, distributing their forces correctly, mobilizing reserves and avoiding parallel harvesting operations.

A good harvest is maturing in the fields, but the abundant rainfall is certain to lodge the grain, and this will create significant reaping difficulties. The reaping season will come 8-10 days earlier than last year. In spite of this, the tractors that were ready to operate by 20 May represented only 67 percent of the total in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, 75 percent in Leninskiy and Lyaylyakskiy Rayons and 80 percent in Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon. As a whole, the oblast average was 82 percent. The figures were even lower on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin and the Papan Sovkhoz in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, the Karavan Specialized Farm in Naukatskiy Rayon, the Yassy

and Dzhalpak-Tash Sovkhozes in Uzgenskiy Rayon, the Zhivprom P'odder Association and the Moskva Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon and a number of other farms.

In some rayons and on some farms, the actual preparedness of harvesting equipment is much lower than the reported level. For example, an inspection of four farms in Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon indicated that only two combines were ready to operate although eight were listed as ready. In Leninskiy Rayon not one of the seventeen inspected combines could be taken into the fields.

There have also been delays in the preparation of reapers and winnowers, with their oblastwide levels of preparedness measured respectively at 75 and 64 percent, and in the preparation of mills, threshing floors, scales, access roads to threshing floors, storage facilities and harvesting areas. So far, no work has been done by the commissions that are supposed to approve equipment repairs, provide harvesting groups with two shifts of combine operators and assistants, draw up harvesting schedules, plan traffic routes for harvest transport brigades and clarify the output and wage norms of machine operators and service personnel with a view to current developments.

The low level of organizational and political work in grass mowing areas and the inadequate preparations made by some farms for this important campaign have kept hay mowing work on last year's level, and the quantity of fodder stored between 11 and 18 May was 6 percent below last year's level even though the grass matured much earlier this year. The grass is standing too long on some farms in Kara-Suyskiy, Leninskiy and Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayons and others, and there have been disruptions of the harvesting technology. The production of vitamin-grass meal has not been set up properly. On the day of the inspection, only 25 of the 73 assemblies in the oblast were operating.

The progress of the preparations for grain harvesting and fodder procurement has not been criticized properly in the press. Few articles have been published about the organization of fodder procurement work and progressive experience, and the coverage of the competition for the preparation of high-quality hay, haylage and grass meal has been inadequate.

The main reasons for the delay in the preparations for grain harvesting and the low level of fodder procurements in some rayons in Oshskaya Oblast are the unsatisfactory organizational work and management of the party obkom and raykoms, the oblispolkom and rayispolkoms, the Komsomol and trade-union organizations on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the operational inefficiency of the administrators and specialists of rayon Goskonsel'khoztekhnika associations.

The CPK Central Committee noted that the Oshskaya Obkom and oblispolkom were not performing satisfactory organizational and mass political work in the area of grass procurements and grain harvesting preparations. Comrades A. Kanimetov, A. P. Khristenkov and U. Sydykov were given a strong warning that if they did not correct the situation on the local level in the next few days, the matter would be discussed in the bureau of the CPK Central Committee and they would be subject to more severe party penalties.

The CPKI Central Committee stressed that it is one of the chief duties of party, soviet, agricultural and procurement agencies and managers of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the oblast to make extensive use of the experience of Ipatovo grain farmers and ensure the timely and proficient completion of fodder procurement and grain harvesting work. They were ordered to complete all harvesting equipment repairs by 10 June and to make higher demands, on the local level, on workers in all areas determining the outcome of the harvest. They are to organize the work in such a way that no link of the harvesting conveyor will be idle, and all post-harvest operations--the clearing of fields, fertilization, irrigation, plowing and other agrotechnical measures--will be performed efficiently. They must control the routes of harvest transport brigades within rayons and the oblast with a view to vertical territorial specifications and widely institute the double-shift operation of all assemblies and separate grain harvesting links.

Party raykoms, rayispolkoms and farm party committees have been advised to move all of their organizational, party political and indoctrination work directly into the fields, to mills and into brigades, to set up temporary party and Komsomol groups in harvesting areas, to organize broad-scale and effective socialist competition by farms, brigades, links, combine operators, drivers of motor vehicles and tractor operators, ensure the effectiveness of the competition and bring it to the public's attention, regularly sum up the results of labor contests, arrange for the quick and efficient issuance of information for bulletin boards, combat lists and flyers, establish constant contact between harvesting brigades and headquarters, arrange for the uninterrupted provision of work areas with newspapers, magazines and other media of mass agitation and political work, ensure widespread public participation in the struggle for high-quality harvesting work, exclude the possibility of grain losses in all areas, from the combine to the storage bin, institute stronger control over grain storage and shipment operations and take fire-prevention measures.

The CPKI Central Committee ordered the Oshskaya Obkom and party raykoms to discuss the progress of the preparations for the 1981 harvest in party committee bureaus.

Considering the fact that similar shortcomings can be encountered on other farms in the republic, the CPKI Central Committee ordered the Issyk-Kul'skaya, Narynskaya and Talasskaya obkoms and party raykoms in rayons of republic jurisdiction to discuss the progress of harvest preparations in bureau meetings and to take the necessary steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and hold rayon rallies for combine operators and threshing floor workers before the reaping begins.

The Committee for People's Control, the Kirghiz republic administration of the State Committee of the USSR for Standards, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Procurement and Goskonsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] were advised to quickly organize inspections of the quality of equipment repairs on each farm and take steps to complete the preparation of threshing floors, winnowing equipment, storage facilities, mills and scales by 10 June 1981.

The republic Ministry of Agriculture and Goskonsel'khoztekhnika are obligated to give farms aid in the form of spare parts and repair equipment so that preparations can be completed on schedule, and take steps toward the accumulation of replacement stocks in rayon Goskonsel'khoztekhnika associations and on kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The republic Ministry of Agriculture must quickly inform each farm and each machine operator of the wage terms of double-shift grain reaping and transport operations. The Kirghiz SSR Main Administration for the Sale and Transport of Petroleum and Petroleum Products must organize the double-shift operation of gas stations throughout the harvest season. All farms must test their equipment in advance, acquire an adequate supply of fuel and lubricants before the season begins, arrange for the economical use of these materials and prevent losses.

The Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions must constantly oversee the proper use of safety equipment in harvesting work and issue instructions to all participants in the work. The republic Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local agencies must institute stronger control over grain storage and transport operations and over the institution of fire-prevention measures.

The CPK Central Committee has ordered the editors of republic, oblast and rayon newspapers, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the KIRGHIZ NEWS AGENCY to ensure the regular press, radio and television coverage of the preparations for the 1981 harvest season.

8588

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REGIONAL

TASH-KUMYRSKAYA PROJECT DISCUSSED IN INTERVIEW

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Interview with Granik Innokent'yevich Kornakov, director of Sredazgidroproyekt and honored power engineer of the Kirghiz SSR, by outside correspondent E. Avakov: "The Launching of the Tash-Kumyrskaya GES"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The expert appraisal commission of USSR Gosplan has approved the technical and economic specifications drawn up for the Tash-Kumyrskaya GES construction project by the collective of the Central Asian Department of the All-Union Order of Lenin Scientific Research and Investigative Planning Institute of Hydroprojects imeni S. Ya. Zhuk (Sredazgidroproyekt).

What place will the new hydroelectric power station occupy in the Narynskaya GES series and what will its technical and economic parameters be? This was the question our outside correspondent, E. Avakov, asked Honored Power Engineer of the Kirghiz SSR and Director of Sredazgidroproyekt G. Kornakov, who came to know this zone intimately 20 years ago when he was the chief engineer in the planning of the comprehensive use of the Naryn River's water resources.

[Answer] The Tash-Kumyrskaya GES will be part of the Nizhne-Narynskaya system, consisting of two operating stations, the Toktogul'skaya and the Uch-Kurganskaya No 1, one that is now being built, the Kurpsayskaya, and two that are still being designed, the Tash-Kumyrskaya and the Shamaldy-Sayskaya.

The new "electricity factory" will be erected on the boundary of Leninskiy and Dzhangi-Dzhol'skiy Rayons, 18 kilometers from the Kurpsayskaya GES. We inspected two sites for the construction of the hydraulic system, one above the mouth of the Kara-Su River and one below the point where it flows into the Naryn. The lower site was chosen as the location for the GES because this is where the river run-off can be used more completely. Its capacity will be 450,000 kilowatts. The station will produce 1.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power each year.

[Question] Will this power engineering facility have any distinctive structural or design features?

[Answer] The site of the hydrosystem is distinguished by complex geological engineering features. The region's 9-point seismic rating is intensified by its proximity to a geotectonic fault. All of this was naturally taken into consideration when the future GES was designed. The power engineering complex will include a dam, subsurface, and surface spillways, three turbine conduits (with a capacity of 150,000 kilowatts each in terms of hydraulic turbogenerator units), the GES building, an administration building and an open-air platform for regulating equipment. The Sredazgidroproyekt specialists considered several alternative hydrosystem designs with various types of dams. They chose a concrete gravitational dam measuring 73 meters in height. It will form a reservoir with a daily capacity of 140 million cubic meters, guaranteeing high water pressure for the station's turbines.

[Question] Granik Innokent'yevich, what are the distinctive features of the technical design of the project?

[Answer] All of the advantages of series construction are reflected in the plans for this project. The collective of the Naryngidroenergostroy Administration has a strong industrial base, stocks of construction machinery and mechanisms, housing and a good number of skilled personnel. They accumulated considerable experience in high-speed construction when they erected the Kurpsayskaya GES. This experience will be fully utilized in the Tash-Kumyrskaya project. It is also important that the hydrosystem is situated in a gorge accessible to builders. It can be reached from the Frunze-Osh highway. Considering all of this, we have decided that the first unit of the GES could be completed within 5 years and the entire facility could be turned over for operation within 6 years.

These deadlines can only be met if the construction of the hydrosystem begins this year. The first steps will consist of the establishment of ancillary enterprises, structures to carry water for construction needs, foundations for the main facilities in the complex and water intake works for the city of Tash-Kumyr and the part of the Frunze-Osh highway that is in the flood zone. It is our responsibility to provide builders with blueprints for these structures on schedule and to complete the technical plans for the hydrosystem before the deadline. The Sredazgidroproyekt collective will make every effort to carry out this responsibility successfully.

8588

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REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS OPENS IN FRUNZE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 1

[KirTAG report on 4 June session of Kirghiz SSR republic applied science conference in Frunze]

[Text] Primary party organizations represent the largest element of our party. Working directly with the masses, they skillfully mobilize them for intensive work and for the successful implementation of the party's grand plans. When Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented the accountability report at the 26th CPSU Congress, he stressed that primary party organizations have a primary role to play in the attainment of the many and varied objectives of communist construction. Guided by these instructions, they are vigorously conducting broad-scale work to enhance the vanguard role of communists and heighten their responsibility for the completion of the grand socioeconomic program mapped out for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A republic applied science conference, "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Further Enhancement of the Operational Efficiency of Primary Party Organizations and the Reinforcement of Their Role and Influence in Attaining the Objectives of Communist Construction," began in Frunze on 4 June.

Secretaries of primary party organizations and a number of shop party organizations in all branches of the national economy and ideological establishments, secretaries of party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, CPK1 Central Committee officials and the heads of republic ministries and departments were invited to attend the conference.

First Secretary T. U. Usubaliyev of the CPK1 Central Committee opened the conference with an introductory speech.

First Secretary T. U. Usubaliyev of the CPK1 Central Committee, member of the CPSU Central Committee, reported on "The Responsibility of Republic Party Organizations To Raise the Level of Organizational and Political Work in Line with the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

At plenary meetings, the following reports were also presented:

Secretary K. N. Kulmatov of the CPK1 Central Committee spoke on "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Need To Heighten the Efficiency and Improve the Quality of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work";

Secretary A. Dzhumagulov of the CPK Central Committee spoke on "The 26th CPSU Congress on Party Economic Policy in the Spheres of Industry, Construction, Transportation and Communications and the Responsibilities of Republic Primary Party Organizations";

Chairman T. Kh. Koshoyev of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium spoke on "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Development of Socialist Democracy and the Augmentation of the Role of Soviets in Communist Construction";

Chairman A. Duysheyev of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers spoke on "Party Economic Strategy at the Present Time, as Defined by the 26th CPSU Congress."

Ways of heightening the operational efficiency of the party organizations of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, transportation and communications, construction and trade enterprises, the public dining network, domestic and municipal services and ideological establishments in the republic, and experience in this work will be discussed at meetings of six conference discussion groups.

The conference will continue for 3 days.

Conference speakers include CPSU Central Committee official S. Z. Shpilovoy and CPSU Central Committee lecturers V. G. Mashentsev and N. V. Podol'skiy.

8588
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REGIONAL

NEW GERMAN-LANGUAGE PUBLICATION IN KIRGHIZIYA

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by V. Sedov, department head at the Pravda Publishing House in the Kirghiz SSR: "A New German-Language Publication"]

[Text] In 1981 the Pravda Publishing House will begin to publish a German-language literary and sociopolitical anthology of Soviet German prose, poetry and commentaries on current events, entitled HEIMATLICHE WEITEN ("Native Expanses"). The anthology will come out twice a year (the first two issues will be published this year), and will measure 15 printer's sheets.

Works by Soviet German writers--novels, novellas, short stories and poems--will be printed in the anthology, as well as literary criticism, surveys and book reviews; essays on current events by Soviet Germans, about their efforts to build communism in conjunction with other Soviet peoples and about famous Soviet citizens of the German nationality--production leaders, public spokesmen and persons working in science, culture and the arts; articles about the history of the Soviet Germans--the emigration of their ancestors to Russia, their economic and cultural life prior to the October Revolution, their participation in the Civil War, the flourishing of their social and cultural life during the years of Soviet rule, their participation in combat on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and their work on the labor front during the war years.

Translations of works from the Soviet Union's multinational literature, primarily poetry, will also be printed in the anthology.

The anthology is being published for all those who take an interest in the literature, culture, history and present life of the Soviet Germans living in our country.

The anthology materials will be edited by the NEUES LEBEN central newspaper (a Pravda publication) staff.

Requests for subscriptions to the HEIMATLICHE WEITEN anthology for 1981 can be submitted to any Soyuzpechat' [Main Administration for the Distribution of Publications] office without restriction.

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CSO: 1800/511

REGIONAL

RASHIDOV SPEECH WELCOMING TAJIKS ON DAY OF FRIENDSHIP

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Speech by Comrade Sh. P. Rashidov"]

[Excerpta] Dear Tajik friends and brothers, our good neighbors!

Respected comrades!

Our country has evolved a fine tradition of conducting ten-day or week-long festivals of literature and the arts of the Union republics, as well as film festivals, exhibits of paintings, joint scientific sessions, conferences and symposia, and tours by skilled artists. These multi-faceted forms of sharing and cooperation enrich our spiritual life, and they aid in associating us with the treasure house of our multi-national Soviet culture.

We all remember how, thirteen years ago on just such sunny days as these in May, there resounded in the cities and villages of Uzbekistan the heartfelt songs and the sincere original speech of our brother Tajik people. And here we are today, together again; again we are celebrating a joyful, multi-colored festival of Tajik literature and art, a festival of friendship between our two peoples. For, as in his own time the great Rudaki observed: "there is no joy in the world greater than that of meeting friends."

Allow me, at the bequest of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan CC, as well as the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of our republic to warmly and cordially greet all the participants in the days of literature and art of the Tajik SSR, led by the first secretary of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor, our good friend and brother, Dzhahar Rasulovich Rasulev.

Today all the working people of Uzbekistan with all their souls and hearts say the following:

"Welcome, our dear brothers and sisters, to the hospitable land of Uzbekistan."

From the high rostrum of the Congress the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, had high praise for the activities of workers in literature and the arts, and he called upon them to involve themselves more actively in life and in solving the problems

with which our society lives, to support everything new and advanced which has emerged in the joint struggle of all our Motherland's fraternal peoples for communism. It is precisely in this unwavering struggle for our common cause that the friendship of the Soviet peoples, consolidated into an integrated, multi-national Soviet family, has grown strong and developed.

An obvious example of this is the brotherhood, cooperation, and mutual aid, as well as the friendship between the Tajik and the Uzbek peoples.

This friendship grew and became strong in the very fierce struggle for a new, bright life without oppression or exploitation. To internecine war and dissension the giants of thought and spirit opposed a love of peace, cooperation, and quests for a common path in the struggle for a happy future. From among all the riches of the land they chose the most priceless--friendship, and from all the splendid words the most dear--brotherhood.

Serving as unfading monuments to this great brotherhood between our peoples are the Great Ferganskiy and Gissarskiy Canals, the Parthadskaya Electric Power Station, and the Kayrakkumskoye Reservoir with the Hydroelectric Power Station ineni Friendship of the Peoples and the dam of the Nurekaskaya GES. Shoulder to shoulder, by our joint efforts, we developed the Golodnaya Steppe, and by our common efforts today we are solving many other problems which are important for the national economy, and above all, by sharing with each other accumulated experience and skills in growing record crops of "white gold."

Only thus, closing clasping each other's hands, shoulder to shoulder, mutually enriching and selflessly aiding each other, have our peoples, like all the other Soviet nations and nationality groups, been able during the years of the Soviet regime to accomplish a precipitous leap across an entire historical epoch, and, thanks to the wise Leninist nationality policy of the Communist Party, as well as the unbreakable friendship and fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union, headed by the Great Russian people, managed to achieve such an unprecedented prosperity in all areas of economic and cultural construction.

"Life has convinced us," emphasized Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that intensive economic development of each of our republics speeds up the process of their many-sided drawing closer. There occurs a flourishing and a mutual enrichment of national cultures, the formation of the culture of an integrated Soviet people--a new social and international community."

We take pride in the achievements of the talented Tajik people. The present days of Tajikistan's literature and art in Uzbekistan will afford us an opportunity to broaden still more our ideas about the economy and culture of our brother republic; they will allow us to get to know each other still better and will serve as a new stimulus in the matter of the very rapid accomplishment of the tasks presented by the 26th CPSU Congress to those engaged in creative work, to figures in the fields of literature and art.

The creations of Tajik writers and poets, whose hearts and talents have been entirely and fully devoted to the service of the people, are near and dear to the working people of our republic. Being read in their native language in Uzbekistan are the works of the unforgettable Sadриддин Ayni, who stood at the cradle of our Soviet

fraternal literatures, the singer of the revolution, Abdulkasim Lakhuti, the outstanding Soviet poet, Mirzo Tursum-sade, whose passionate poetry of a wise mind and a generous heart, addressed to all persons of good will, transcends the borders of republics and states.

For almost half a century Mirzo Tursum-sade labored in literature as a poet, playwright, and publicist, devoting his bright, original gift to his people, to the peoples of the entire country, to the great cause of building communism, and to the struggle to strengthen universal peace. With particular recognition Tajikistan's national poet singled out the progressive role of the Russian language, as well as that of the great Russian classical and Soviet literature in the destinies of the cultures of the nations and nationality groups of the Soviet Union.

Moreover, respected comrades, all of them cannot be named, all of them cannot be listed--so rich and original is the art of our good neighbor and faithful friend!

Sunny Tajikistan, this marvelous land with its many centuries of colorful culture is close and dear to our hearts.

And may the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples live forever and grow stronger from day to day!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of the Soviet people--and its Leninist Central Committee!

"Khush omaded!"--"Khush kelibaid!"--"Welcome!" our dear brothers and sisters! (/Prolonged applause/) (In boldface).

* * *

Sh. R. Rashidov presented to the participants in the days of Tajikistan's literature and art a porcelain vase with the portrait of the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

2384

CSO: 1800/499

REGIONAL

RASHIDOV SPEECH AT GEORGIAN CELEBRATION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 May 81 p 2

/Article: "Speech by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov at the Ceremonial Session in Tbilisi, Dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Communist Party of Georgia"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface/

/Text/ Respected comrades! Dear friends!

A big and joyous holiday--a holiday of unity and consolidation, of friendship and brotherhood--has come to the ancient but eternally young land of Georgia. Today's ceremonies affirm with unusual force the great truth and historical significance of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's words, which resounded from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress: "The family of Soviet peoples has become still more consolidated and is living on a still more friendly basis."

A particular ardor and an inimitable atmosphere of uplift has been imparted to our truly nationwide holiday by the participation therein of the dearest and most desirable guest--the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that tireless continuer of Lenin's cause, that fiery fight for peace and the happiness of the working people as well as for communism, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev (/Prolonged applause/).

Leonid Il'ich's brilliant speech, which we have just listened to with great attention, is an inspired hymn to the Leninist Party, to the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples, an inspired hymn to Soviet man--the builder of communism. (/Applause/).

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, along with all the Communists and all the working people of our republic, add to the words of fiery greeting which Leonid Il'ich said here their own heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the talented and industrious Georgian people on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of Soviet Georgia and the Communist Party of the republic! (/Prolonged applause/).

Six decades is an instant in the history of mankind. But what a precipitous ascent to the summit of social progress was made during these years by the Georgian people under the leadership of the Leninist Party, and what astounding victories it achieved in all spheres of material and spiritual life!

The glorious accomplishments of the working people of Soviet Georgia, as well as their thoughts and aspirations, found their convincing reflection in the remarkable report of candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia CC, Hero of Socialist Labor, and our great friend and brother, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevarnadze. (/Applause/).

"Brother--thou art strong with thy brother"--so it goes in an old Georgian song. The truth and justice of this folk wisdom is also felt by Soviet people every day and every hour. Together we are planning our own future, and together we are carrying out all-encompassing plans; we are building cities and composing narrative poems; we are transforming the land and improving everyday life; we are laying out canals and storming the heights of knowledge. We are always together: in days of joy and when confronted by unexpected misfortune. And, therefore, our Soviet fraternity is flourishing.

Today, from the heights of the decisions of the historical 26th CPSU Congress new horizons of building communism are opening up before Soviet people; with shockwork, generous souls, and bright intellects Soviet people are responding to the decisions of the Party Congress. We are filled with a lofty feeling of the communality of a single family, along with the desire to further strengthen and multiply this priceless conquest of developed socialism, about which was spoken so warmly and cordially in the greeting of the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR to the working people of Georgia (/Applause/).

Together with you, my friends, we are proud of the fact that things in Georgia, as Leonid Il'ich stated, are succeeding, that the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the national intelligentsia of the Georgian SSR are marching in the front ranks of the builders of the new life, demonstrating good examples of ideological conviction, industriousness, and a good attitude toward the cause; they are boldly and in a principled manner solving the tasks assigned to them by our Leninist Party.

The more precipitous the ascent to the heights of communism, the more we are convinced of the life-creating force of the Party's Leninist nationality policy, the more splendid and visible appear the international deeds of the great Russian people and of all the Soviet brother-peoples in the name of the harmonious development of a unified multi-national family of the country's peoples, in the name of the flourishing of our beloved Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (/Prolonged applause/).

Friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, bequeathed by the genius Lenin, comprise a powerful expeditor of our continuous movement forward, a trusty pledge of the successful completion of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The dawning of the 11th Five-Year Plan has been marked by great and good deeds. Confidently and with enormous inspiration the working people of Soviet Georgia have entered upon their seven decade of spiritual and material maturity, upon their seventh decade of inexhaustible enthusiasm and creative strivings.

And please accept, dear brothers and sisters, my most heartfelt wishes for happiness and prosperity on this bright path, for new successes and victories in carrying out the grand outlines of our Leninist Party. (/Applause/).

Long live the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Georgia!
(Applause).

Long live the Leninist indissoluble friendship among the peoples of our country
(Applause).

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee! (Prolonged applause),.

2384

CSO: 1800/499

REGIONAL

UZBEK PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE LOOKS AT OBKOM PARTY WORK

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 May 81 p 1

[Report on CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Kashkadar'inskaya Party Obkom To Heighten the Role of Mass News and Propaganda Media in the Mobilization of the Working Public To Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The decree notes that the Kashkadar'inskaya party obkom, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," is giving more attention to the work of the mass news and propaganda media to solve problems in social and economic development, the communist indoctrination of the oblast working public and the mobilization of public efforts to fulfill the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan successfully. Party committees are directing the press to concentrate on the thorough and purposeful popularization and organization of efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and statements and conclusions set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the accountability report.

Newspapers and radio programs in the oblast are vigorously promoting the development of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic plan for 1981 and the five-year plan as a whole. Information about ways of heightening production efficiency and improving the quality of work, about conservation and thrift and about methods of improving organizational and ideological political work with the masses is being published and broadcast under the titles "Let Us Put the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress in Action," "The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans," "Economics Should Be Economical" and others.

The obkom, the Karshi Gorkom and party raykoms regularly discuss ways of improving the work of the press and heightening the impact of articles. The best publications are given timely support and praise. Journalists are better informed and party committees regularly hold press conferences, administrative meetings and conventions with newspaper and radio personnel to discuss important oblast affairs. Party committees examine and approve the plans of editorial boards, reinforce them with skilled journalists, keep an eye on their professional and ideological growth and provide maximum assistance in the development of the worker-peasant correspondent movement. Press activists are encouraged to conduct inspections and checks, and the results of these are reported in the press and discussed in party organizations.

Nevertheless, there are considerable shortcomings and omissions in the guidance of the mass media by the Kashkadar'inskaya Obkom. Oblast party committees are not making maximum use of the power of the press to mobilize the working public for the completion of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Newspapers and radio broadcasts are not explaining 26th congress decisions thoroughly enough and according to plan, some publications and broadcasts are not original or profound enough in their analyses, and the press often publishes articles of little importance, in which urgent problems are ignored.

Some party raykoms are not making effective use of the organizational and educative potential of the press and do not always try to heighten the impact of published articles. Articles published in the Dekhkanabadskiy, Yakkabagskiy and Kasanskii rayon newspapers and local radio broadcasts about current problems in economic and cultural construction, the practical use of scientific and technical achievements and the dissemination of patriotic initiatives do not have enough impact. Their coverage of the activities of party organizations and party groups, aspects of ideological work and the comprehensive approach to the communist indoctrination of the working public is unsatisfactory.

Some newspapers have reported the proceedings of the 26th party congress without relating them to the specific objectives of labor collectives, and their discussion of problems connected with the intensification of production, the heightening of operational efficiency, the improvement of the quality of work, the institution of scientific and technical progress, the augmentation of labor productivity, the reinforcement of labor discipline and the institution of stronger conservation measures is not always thorough or competent.

The material and technical base of the press and radio network needs further improvement. The quality of the print in the majority of newspapers does not meet today's standards, and the papers often come out late.

The CPSU Central Committee has ordered the Kashkadar'inskaya Obkom to put an end to these shortcomings and take steps toward the further enhancement of the role of the mass media in the mobilization of the working public to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the statements and conclusions set forth at the congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the accountability report.

In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" and the recommendations of the all-union seminar-conference of ideological personnel, held in Moscow in April 1981, the obkom, the Karshi Gorkom and party raykoms must guarantee the high ideological standards of the press, the active influence of the press in national economic development and the accurate guidance of journalists and other writers for the discussion of current aspects of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet State.

The editorial boards of republic newspapers, magazines and television and radio stations were advised to offer the working public extensive information about the great value and profundity of the ideas of the 26th party congress, the major theoretical tenets of the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee and

the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, publish popular conversations and commentaries as an aid to propagandists, agitators, speakers and students in the system of political enlightenment and economic education, and publish and broadcast logical answers to the questions and letters of working people and meaningful information which illustrates party and governmental concern for the well-being of the Soviet people and for a stronger peace.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were advised of the need to make extensive use of the press for the incorporation of progressive experience everywhere and the improvement of the style and methods of party and economic management. Special attention should be given to the press, television and radio coverage of new forms of socialist competition for highly efficient and proficient work. The media must support the patriotic initiatives of the Moscow workers who have declared "Let Us Attain 1981 Objectives by 7 November" and of the 15 republic production leaders who have promised to fill 10 or more annual quotas in the 11th Five-Year Plan, and other valuable initiatives. They must analyze and compare the operational results of collectives with equivalent working conditions and publicize the results of socialist competition.

Newspapers, television and radio must give extensive coverage and assistance to the animal husbandry workers of Kashkadar'inskaya Oblast in their impressive campaign, commended by the CPSU Central Committee, to increase the output and procurements of meat, milk and other products, augment the poultry and livestock herd, heighten its productivity and considerably reinforce the fodder base of animal husbandry. Questions connected with the increased production of consumer goods and the improvement of public services must be given a prominent place in the press. The sponsorship of priority construction projects of the five-year plan by editorial boards must be developed, the vanguard role of communists in the production sphere must be illustrated, and attention must be drawn to the need for better organizational and ideological party work and higher cultural standards for the population, particularly in rural areas.

Criticism of bourgeois ideology and discussions of the Soviet way of life, the principles of proletarian internationalism and the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU must be backed up by specific and convincing statistics and examples from the past and present history of the Uzbek SSR.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must make extensive use of the organizational and educational potential of the press, provide all-round assistance to heighten the impact of newspaper articles, support publications which publicize progressive experience and reveal shortcomings and unutilized reserves and opportunities, and judge incidents involving a formal attitude toward criticism in the press from a principled party position. Greater demands must be made on journalists for the ideological and artistic level of their articles, and the generic diversity of these articles must be ensured. More attention must be given to the ideological training of journalists and the development of their professional skills and creative activity, and to work with writers who are not permanent staff members. Journalists must be better informed. Party committees and local soviets of people's deputies must constantly strive to maintain the proper working and living conditions for journalists.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been advised to set up public councils within party committees to coordinate the activities and study the impact of the mass media, made up of scientists, VUZ instructors and party, soviet and economic personnel. The contents of press articles on various aspects of economic and sociopolitical life in the oblast, city or rayon should be systematically analyzed at meetings of the public councils, the impact of publications and broadcasts should be studied, initiatives should be supported, shortcomings and omissions in the work of the press should be analyzed, and recommendations should be drawn up regarding the chief guidelines of media activity. Production conferences and meetings should play a more prominent role in the work of editorial collectives and should be held regularly to review articles and broadcasts and to discuss current problems in the improvement of the content and quality of press articles, the appearance of newspapers and magazines and the artistic and technical level of television and radio programs.

Party obkoms, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Uzbek SSR were ordered to plan and carry out the necessary organizational and technical measures to improve the appearance of newspapers, promote the construction of large interrayon printing plants with all of the latest equipment, raise the technical level of radio broadcasts and strengthen the material and technical base of the press and the radio network. Working in conjunction with the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction, they must take effective steps to accelerate the construction and scheduled completion of printing plants and television and radio stations.

The UzSSR Union of Journalists must work more closely with journalists employed in the oblast, city and rayon press and hold seminars and competitions in oblasts. It would be expedient for local press and radio personnel to work on temporary assignments on the editorial boards of oblast newspapers and radio stations. Specialists in the national economy, scientists, party and soviet personnel and leading journalists in the republic must be encouraged to hold press conferences and meetings with journalists.

B588

CSO: 1800/506

REGIONAL

TAJIKS STUDY TECTONIC STRUCTURE OF CENTRAL ASIA

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Article: "Earth's Crust -- Subject of Research"]

[Text] The leading scholars of the country discussed the characteristics of the tectonic structure of Central Asia at a regional conference, which took place in Dushanbe. Correspondent O. Sobolev of TadzhikTA [Tajik Telegraph Agency] asked Igor Yevgen'yevich Gubin, an honored scientist in the Tajik SSR and corresponding member of USSR Academy of Sciences, to comment on its results. The following is an account by this senior research fellow, who headed the geological section of the Tajik Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences already in 1937--1939.

Research on the geological structure and the history of the geological development of the Central Asian region and on contemporary tectonic movements was the center of attention at the conference. Scholars devoted 30 reports and approximately 100 speeches to these problems. I would like to mention the thorough approach to resolving the above-mentioned, real problems and the overall utilization of new methods in our work. Thus, for example, geophysical reconnaissance and seismological research were extensively applied in order to study the geological structure of the earth's crust. Aerocosmic information was also utilized. All this made it possible to make a large step forward in the knowledge of geological processes, which is very important for accomplishing practical tasks.

The geologists and seismologists of Tajikistan are making an important contribution to the study of the tectonic structure of Central Asia. Academician S. A. Zakharov of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences presented a detailed report on the development of research in this area. New important data on the Plutonic geological structure of the earth's crust in Tajikistan, obtained by means of geophysical reconnaissance, was presented by G. V. Koshlakov together with co-authors.

Vice President R. B. Baratov of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences presented extensive data on the interrelationship of granite formation and tectonics based on an example of the Gissaro-Alay mountain range. Of interest was the report by Corresponding Member M. M. Kukhtikov of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences on the last period of the development of geological structures within the boundaries of the southern Tyan'-Shan mountain range.

The research workers of Tajikistan succeeded in determining the characteristics of the connection between the active ruptures of the earth's crust and strong earthquakes. Department Director A. M. Babayev of the Institute of Geology and Deputy Director K. M. Mizoyev of the Institute of Seismological Construction and Seismology presented reports on this connection. The fact that they emphasized the key role of seismogenic fringe fractures, which circumscribe large blocks of the earth's crust, in determining seismic "weather" is extremely essential for further research.

The high scientific level of the above-mentioned projects is, in my opinion, the result of the fact that extensive material on the geology, seismicity, and the distribution of mineral wealth have been accumulated and a good foundation has been created for this in the republic. It is gratifying for me to note that successes have also been achieved in the training of scientific personnel. Also more than 100 candidates and doctors of geological-mineralogical sciences are now working in Tajikistan while back in 1937 there were only seven colleagues in the geological sector. These scholars are making an important contribution to the accomplishment of economic tasks as a result of their study of geology and exploration of valuable minerals. The numerous scientific works published by them are well known in our country and abroad.

The reports presented by representatives from the other Central Asian republics and also from Moscow, Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Novosibirsk, and Kazan' aroused considerable interest.

In conclusion I. Ye. Gubin stated that the conference took into consideration means for further improving research, particularly for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the patterns of formation with respect to various types of earth's crust and material analysis of these formations, working out theoretical bases, compiling prognostic-metallogenic maps of ore fields, and accomplishing other important projects aimed in the final count at the rational utilization of natural resources, as required by the directives of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

10576

CSO: 1800/524

REGIONAL

DUMAVA ON GEORGIAN NATIONALITIES RELATIONS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by K. Dumava, leader of the group of lecturers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Obkom of the Georgian CP, candidate of philosophical sciences and docent]

[Text] Raising patriots who are devoted to harmony among the nationalities means thoroughly studying the nature of relations among the nationalities, constantly improving the methods of indoctrinating the workers, and of doing practical work on a scientific basis to bring the nationalities closer together.

The splendid and happy holiday of the 60th Anniversary of GSSR and the Georgian CP will always remain in our memory as one of the most exciting and unforgettable events. Representatives of the large family of nationalities of our great homeland gathered on the soil of multinational Soviet Georgia for those ceremonies, and this vividly demonstrated once again the inseparability of our fraternal alliance and the triumph of Lenin's nationality policy.

We all recall the warm and cordial words which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev uttered at the ceremonial meeting in Tbilisi:

"It is gratifying to note that an atmosphere of authentic friendship and harmony among the nationalities prevails in Soviet Georgia. Georgians and Russians, Abkhazians and Ukrainians, Ossetians, Armenians and Azerbaijanis, Greeks and Kurds--workers of more than 70 nationalities are working hand in hand for the good of the republic and the entire Soviet people."

And this is actually the way it is. Every one of our achievements and accomplishments on the front of economic and social and cultural construction is the result of the selfless labor of thousands of people of all nationalities inhabiting Georgia and the fruits of their friendship and fraternity.

"The unity of the Soviet nationalities is stronger today than ever," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his address at the 26th CPSU Congress. "This, of course, does not mean that all the issues have already been settled in the sphere of nationality relations. The dynamic development of such a large multinational state as ours gives rise to quite a few problems that need the responsive attention of the party." This position set forth in the accountability report

compels to reflect time and time again and to make an exacting reassessment of the arsenal of our ideological weapons for further improvement of indoctrination of the workers in a spirit of ethnic amity [internationalism].

The oblast party organization in Abkhazskaya ASSR has received tremendous help in overcoming oversights and shortcomings in indoctrinating the workers in a spirit of ethnic amity from the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian CP Central Committee for Abkhazskaya ASSR, which has been historic for our autonomous republic, and also the decrees of the Georgian CP Central Committee and USSR government on comprehensive solution of the problems of socioeconomic development of the city of Tkvarcheli and Gudautskiy and Ochamchirskiy rayons.

The moral and political atmosphere in the autonomous republic has been made more wholesome by the visit to Abkhazia of Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate for membership in the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, his meetings and talks with party members and workers of our cities and rural areas, and his memorable speech at the meeting of the party aktiv in Gagra.

A number of measures taken on the initiative and with the support of the Georgian CP Central Committee have played an important role in further strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the Abkhazian and Georgian peoples and representatives of all the nationalities inhabiting Abkhazia. For example, a field workshop of the school of secretaries and propaganda and agitation division heads of party committees of Georgia was held in Sukhumi to study the problems of the theory, methods and practice of ideological work and indoctrination. It was based on the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological, Political and Indoctrination Work," and specific ways of improving the effectiveness of indoctrination of the masses with patriotism and a spirit of ethnic amity were the principal topic.

These issues were also the focus of a scientific-practical conference on personnel affairs organized by the party obkom in accordance with the decisions of the 17th Plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

We cannot but speak about the exciting demonstration of monolithic unity of the fraternal nationalities embodied in the ceremonies that took place in the village of Ruschi in Zugdidskiy Rayon, of the extremely cordial atmosphere of the Days Dedicated to Abkhazia and Kutaisi, and the meetings of representatives of fraternal cultures and writers, artists and scientists.

The republic regarded as important events in its cultural life the celebration held in Sukhumi in honor of the poet and member of the academy I. V. Abashidze, Hero of Socialist Labor, the visiting session of the USSR Academy of Sciences devoted to the 80th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding scholar S. N. Dzhanashvili, the conference of philosophers on the topic "Philosophy, Culture and Ideology," the meetings of workers of Abkhazia with talented collectives of the Tbilisi State Theater imeni Sh. Rustaveli and the Tbilisi State Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Z. Paliashvili. The 50th anniversary of the Abkhazian

State Drama Theater imeni S. Chanba was celebrated as a true holiday devoted to ethnic amity.

We might cite quite a few examples of the close and fruitful cooperation among our scholars, specialists, creative intellectuals with their colleagues working outside the autonomous republic and of the notable results of socialist competition between Abkhazia and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and between the cities and rayons of Georgia, in which our work collectives have taken part.

The Abkhazian Obkom of the Georgian CP is orienting gorkoms and raykoms of the party toward systematic and unremitting attention toward efforts to inculcate in the workers a spirit of multinational friendship and is studying the activity of party committees along that line. For instance, just recently a comprehensive study has been made of the activity of the Gagra City and Ochamchirskiy Rayon Party Committees and of the state of political and economic training in the Sukhumi party organization.

Considerably more attention has begun to be paid to intellectuals, and leaders of the obkom now hold more frequent meetings with the workers of ideological organizations and institutions. In recent months, for example, there have been meetings with the aktiv of the Union of Writers and Artists, collectives of the oblast newspapers, the lecturers' aktiv, etc. They examined the role and tasks of those organizations in indoctrinating the workers in a spirit of communism and above all a spirit of ethnic amity.

Party organizations have also become more attentive toward assertion of a spirit of ethnic amity in relations between individuals, in everyday life, since expansion of the sphere of direct ties between the workers of different nationalities in the course of their activity, in the absence of appropriate organizational and ideological work and indoctrination, can cause certain adverse manifestations along with its constructive aspects. That is why the party obkom, studying the way the political-ideological effort has been organized at the local level, has begun to look more closely at the thoroughness of the solutions to problems related to the work of multinational collectives, to the assignment of personnel within them, to taking into account the needs for nonmaterial development of representatives of the various nationalities, and so on.

The forms of multinational indoctrination used by party organizations have also become more interesting and diverse. In a number of multinational collectives they have begun to go back to the history of the enterprise. Propagandists of the Sukhumi Leather and Footwear Combine imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, for example, tell participants in political classes that 107 production collectives in the country took part in building this enterprise, which is one of the oldest in Abkhazia. In the first years of the combine's activity experienced workers of Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Khar'kov and other cities were teachers of the shoemakers of Sukhumi. Now the enterprise is receiving the necessary raw materials, supplies and components from 130 cities of the USSR and is in turn shipping its products to more than 150 of the country's cities.

Development of economic sectors that play an important role in the regional division of labor among the country's republics is an important factor for

establishing among the workers an awareness of the common interests and unity of the Soviet people. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the workers of Abkhazia delivered to the state more than 400,000 tons of high-grade leaf tea, more than 200,000 tons of citrus fruit and many other products.

All of this is reflected in ideological work and indoctrination, including propaganda through lectures, which are organized so as to take into account the multinational composition of the autonomous republic's population. Here lectures are delivered in Abkhazian, Georgian, Russian and Armenian. Series of civic and political lectures on the Soviet way of life have been delivered with the help of the group of lecturers of the Georgian CP Central Committee, special-topic evening discussions entitled "Representatives of Different Nationalities Speak" have been held, and so on. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of lectures delivered under the sponsorship of organizations of the "Znaniye" Society.

Informing the workers on various issues in political, economic and cultural life, to which due importance was not given until quite recently, has an important place in improving the ideological effort of the party obkom. The work of a group of political speakers has been organized using leading party, soviet and economic figures in the autonomous republic and its cities and rayons, and the issues raised by them and by the lecturers are regularly studied and examined.

One very crucial area of concern is indoctrinating the adolescent generation in a spirit of ethnic amity. Special councils have been set up in association with Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms to coordinate the work of primary Komsomol organizations of cities and rayons along that line. The councils pay particular attention to young people who have not graduated from secondary school and rural young people. Recently party and Komsomol organizations have found diverse and effective forms of indoctrination. It is sufficient to mention just those which have become traditional: the meetings and festivals of friendship and fraternity of young people of Georgia in the village of Rukhi.

More than 150 general secondary schools of Abkhazia have clubs of multinational friendship. They work out itineraries for trips by secondary students, they prepare competitions and festivals, they organize days devoted to friendship and solidarity with the peoples of other countries, and they carry on correspondence with foreign comrades. The experience of the club of multinational friendship of the resort Pitunda and of the museums of labor, fighting and revolutionary glory set up in the schools of the city of Gagra, for instance, deserve attention.

We cannot fail to mention the initiative of veterans of the party, of labor and of the Great Patriotic War, pacemakers of production and local intellectuals, who proposed organizing a Museum of friendship of Nationalities in Gagra.

The result of all the work to improve multinational indoctrination is unquestionably becoming manifest. Ethnic self-centeredness and egoism which have been retained in the consciousness of certain people are being extirpated to an ever greater degree, and socialist internationalism is becoming established more and

more firmly in our people's way of life. But it would be a mistake to be satisfied with what has been attained. The fight against remnants of nationalism must be waged constantly, convincingly and vigorously, since the remnants of nationalism and chauvinism are alive and are often manifested in new and more refined forms under present-day conditions.

The well-known Soviet film director A. Dovzhenko once said of a man: "His tongue and head showed higher education, but his heart only elementary teaching, and even that was unclear." The way it sometimes happens in relations among the nationalities is this: we meet a man who at first seems educated, who makes pronouncements about "friendship of nationalities," about "ethnic amity," but who in his heart is a provincial, a hypocrite and a careerist. Such a man makes declarations to one effect, but his actual profession is quite different. Intolerance toward all departures from the principles of socialist internationalism and the fight against a conciliatory attitude toward these departures constitute a most important task in the ideological effort.

If we analyze our activity in the light of the high requirements of the party, we still discover quite a few essential oversights in it. We have not been successful everywhere in eradicating formalism, bureaucratic rigidity and blathering that exists in various forms of oral propaganda, including lecture propaganda. Sometimes the content of a lecture comes down to a declarative statement of well-known principles. Nor are all lecturers able to make the link between elucidation of the founding principles of Marxist-Leninist theory with social practice. In certain work collectives and settlements (Ochamchirakiy Rayon and the city of Gagra) the lectures are not given regularly. The bureau of the party obkom, having taken up this matter, outlined measures to improve the organization of lecture propaganda.

The potential in political and economic training is not fully utilized in multinational indoctrination, as has been manifested in the study and discussion by the bureau of the party obkom of the state of affairs in the Sukhumi city party organization. Important demands are also being put on other forms of oral and printed propaganda.

The obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms and our ideological institutions, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress, have worked out a set of measures to further improve indoctrination in a spirit of ethnic amity.

We need to make better use of diverse forms, and the main thing is to achieve high ideological and emotional saturation of the measures which are conducted. Literature and art can and should play an important role in this work. But their capabilities are not being sufficiently utilized in ideological work and indoctrination.

Effective performance of the tasks of indoctrinating people in a spirit of ethnic amity depends to a great extent on the level of knowledge which party and soviet officials and ideological personnel possess of the theoretical foundations of Lenin's nationality policy and their thorough understanding of the

patterns of development of relations among the nationalities and the character and peculiarities of the contemporary ideological struggle concerning the nationality issue. It would evidently be worthwhile to organize short-term courses on these problems for personnel in that category.

It seems at the same time advisable to provide for the holding of theoretical conferences in various regions of Georgia, especially in Abkhazia, on the problems of relations among the nationalities, reader conferences in which books that have been published are discussed with the broad strata of the intelligentsia. The results of research conducted on this topic area should not be the exclusive property of a narrow group of specialists.

I also deem it necessary to speak about the training of specialists in the field of problems of relations among the nationalities. There is unfortunately a shortage of these specialists. In Abkhazia today there is not a single specialist who is profoundly concerned with this problem. In our view the departments of the social sciences of the republic's VUZ's deserve to be reproached for rarely turning to these problems and the issues of relations among the nationalities under the conditions of advanced socialism.

Raising patriots in a spirit of ethnic amity is the sacred duty of party organizations. Successful performance of that duty is a pledge to a further flowering and strengthening of the might of our multinational Soviet fatherland.

7045

CSO: 1800/553

REGIONAL

AKTYUBINSK OBLISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN ON SOVIETS' ECONOMIC ROLE

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by O. Kozybayev, chairman of the oblispolkom executive committee of the Aktyubinskaya Oblast' Soviet of People's Deputies: "The Soviets and Life: The Key Factor in Economic Administration"]

[Text] In the 11th Five-Year Plan, great prospects for improving economic development in Aktyubinskaya Oblast' are being opened up. Petroleum output will be increased, owing to the exploitation of the Zhanazhol' deposits, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy will undergo significant development, as will the chemical industry. A factory for primary wool processing and a factory manufacturing reinforced-concrete ties will be put into operation; there will be expansion and reconstruction of the "Aktyubinsksel'mash," "Aktyubrentgen," and "Geotekhnika" factories and a number of other enterprises. Attainment of a one billion ruble industrial output by the end of the five-year period is projected, thereby increasing volume by more than 60 percent compared to 1980. High rates of development are also foreseen in agriculture, transportation, communications, and services.

The oblast's local soviets are supposed to make a not insubstantial contribution to all these transformations. It should be stated that, by using to advantage the rights set forth in the USSR Constitution, they have already acquired considerable experience in the management of the national economy. However, time makes greater demands on perfecting economic administration. The Soviets of People's Deputies, therefore, in their concern for systematic, all-round development of the economy, are striving to implement a schedule of measures including economic, planning, and administrative methods in economic management and that of cultural growth.

The chief instrument of this is the plans for the economic and social development of the oblast', rayon and city that are being drawn up for the five-year plan and for each year. They are being reviewed and ratified at the sessions of the soviets; the process of fulfilling them is discussed periodically at sittings of executive committees and permanent commissions. Here the local soviets devote particular attention to the output of goods for consumer use, to the production and distribution of locally procurable building materials, to the development of the service sector, to construction for communal dwelling as well as to meeting everyday needs and to environmental conservation measures. In the final analysis all these measures enhance the local soviets' influence on the increased effectiveness of production and on the improved quality of work, as well as on labor conditions and on the Soviet people's state of being.

Let us take the example of consumer goods production. The question of expanding this output was reviewed at a session of the oblast' Soviet of People's Deputies. The discussion was preceded by a far-reaching investigation, in which permanent commissions and individual deputies took part and for which specialists were consulted, into the state of affairs in the enterprises. Besides this, a commission connected with the oblispolkom is working continuously on questions related to increasing the production of goods for which there is mass demand. The commission checks the delivery of goods to the trading network and brings to light all the enterprises' reserves for the expansion of productive output. All this led to the adoption at the session of a far-reaching resolution taking into account the unexploited reserves for producing consumer goods. The resolution was placed under the supervision of the soviets' executive committees, the permanent commissions and the deputy groups. And this has led to good results. In the past five-year plan the output of goods for the population increased by 28 percent; construction of bread bakeries was begun in Aktyubinsk, Khromtau and Oktyabr'sk and the settlements Shubarkydyk, Novoalekseyevka; construction of a sheep slaughterhouse in Chelkar and a broiler factory in Aktyubinsk's poultry sovkhoz was begun. In rural rayon centers, three branches of the knitwear manufacturing combine were opened. Currently over 650 kinds of goods for consumer use are being produced by the enterprises of the oblast'; 100 of these types represent output distinguished by the mark of quality.

Concern for increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production is one of the chief thrusts of the local soviets' activity. They analyze the financial and economic activity of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes; they help to find unexploited reserves and put them to use. The permanent commissions and deputy posts are of much assistance in this. Protection of crops from losses, the fight against weeds and agricultural pests, the repair, maintenance and utilization of equipment and other problems directly related to reinforcing the economy of the agricultural collectives, are constantly in the eye of the soviets. It suffices to say that at the sessions of the rural soviets, within the last year alone, 380 questions relating to the rural economy were discussed, while at the sessions of the oblast' soviet the problems of the economic and financial state of the activity of the oblast's agricultural collectives and of measures to improve it was discussed twice.

In this regard, the experience of the Ashchelisaysk rural Soviet of People's Deputies of the Leninsk Rayon is instructive. At one of this body's sessions, the deputies' and the most active soviet members' duty to increase agricultural production at the "Peredovik" kolkhoz was reviewed. The deputies examined thoroughly the state of affairs on the spot and brought a number of practical proposals before the soviet for consideration. The deputies V. Klink, kolkhoz mechanic; N. Antonina, milkmaid, and S. Svistunenko, farm manager, at their appearance to speak before the session, called on all the deputies to intensify efforts on the organizational level to lower the cost of production, to utilize internal reserves more fully and to strengthen the economy. The deputies' personal example in labor and work in their own districts has led to good results. In the past year the kolkhoz has overfulfilled its plan for the same of grain to the state almost twofold; that for the sale of vegetables by 58 percent; milk, by 4.8 percent; meat by 9.7 percent; and wool more than twofold.

To develop the economic structure for dwelling places and areas of communal use and for the service of daily needs in the oblast' the oblispolkom uses both funds allotted from the state budget and the resources of the industrial and agricultural enterprises. In the last ten years, 1.975 million square meters of living space has been constructed and put into use in the oblast', of which 91.9 percent has been built at the expense of the funds of the kolkhoz and sovkhos enterprises and organizations. Monies from these sources are likewise used in constructing roads, children's preschool facilities and schools.

The conservation of the environment is becoming one of the most important problems at the present stage of economic development. The local soviets are keeping constant watch over all measures directed at the protection of water sources and the atmosphere from pollution. In determining the location of production units and the apportionment of lots for their construction, the soviets make use of corresponding administrative rights.

Besides this, their active influence on the state of affairs in the collectives is also exerted via the methods of administering economic life that, specifically, are broadly applied in their budgetary and financial activity. This is especially clear in the process of budget formation and execution--in the mobilization of government revenues from turnover taxes and from the profits of enterprises and organizations, etc. The soviets direct the mobilization of huge financial resources at all links of the budgetary system. By systematically monitoring the financial and economic activity of enterprises and organizations and by delivering industrial goods and food for consumer use to retail trade, the financial organs of the executive committees of the oblast', city, and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies are making available significant reserves for raising productivity and increasing budgetary income. In the past five years, for example, owing to improvement beyond the norm of economic activity, over 19 million rubles in turnover taxes were received in the state budget, including over 750,000 rubles from an output beyond the norm of goods for which there was extensive demand in the past year. Moreover, the auditing, implemented by the financial services, of accounts and balances of the economy's components and the calculations of the payments deducted from their profits made possible an increase in payments to the budget during the last five-year plan. All this created a stable financial basis for all the oblast's local soviets, allowing them not only to finance on schedule the plan-related measures for economic and social development, but also to direct over 18.3 million rubles towards the development of the local economy and culture in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The examples cited are clear evidence of the soviets' growing opportunities to solve the economic and social problems in the development of the oblast'. At present sessions everywhere are bringing to a close discussion on the tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies. These tasks ensue from the resolutions of the 26th party congress, from the directions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev; plans for realizing them and for perfecting a style and methods of work are being ratified. Under the direction of the oblast' party organizations, all of the local soviets' group organization activity is now directed at attaining great advances as foreseen by the socialist commitments for the present year and the five-year plan as a whole.

REGIONAL

ALIYEV HIGHLIGHTS CONSTRUCTION, PARTY WORK AT KIROVOBAD AKTIV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Report on speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting of the Kirovobad aktiv: "Increase the Effectiveness of Party Work in Every Way"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of the city party organization with respect to stepping up organizational and political work in light of decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress and instructions and recommendations contained in the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at ceremonies in Georgia were discussed at a meeting of the Kirovobad party aktiv held this past Saturday.

A report was delivered by R.A. Bagirli, first secretary of the party raykom, who said that decisions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and subsequent speeches by him have become a good plan of action for Kirovobad's party organizations and all of its workers. An extensive campaign to study, publicize and explain the party forum materials has been launched in the city. Meetings and political readings on the congress results have been held at all enterprises and educational institutions and in all organizations. Lecture groups have been set up to study Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the party gorkom and at large enterprises.

Speaking of the significant results achieved during the past 5 months in the area of industrial and agricultural production in the republic, Comrade Aliyev underscored the fact that as we take note of our successes, we must not forget about shortcomings, unutilized reserves and unresolved issues. It was in just such a truly party spirit, he said, that we discussed the results of the 26th CPSU Congress at a meeting of the republic party aktiv and a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. We must orient ourselves toward even more vigorous work, in order to universally ensure the absolute and effective implementation of the party's plans.

Comrade Aliyev went on to say that the party organization and all the Kirovobad workers are faced with large and important tasks. Speeches delivered at today's meeting by Comrade Bagirli, first secretary of the party gorkom, and other speakers have given us reason to conclude that the communists and all the Kirovobad workers have entered actively into the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, that they are moving confidently ahead and achieving new successes, aligned with the entire republic party organization.

Everything which you have done, comrades, and a great deal has been accomplished, toward the study, publicizing and implementation of the party forum's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions deserves a good rating. At the same time, however, this is only the beginning of a large job, a good basis from which to achieve even greater goals. The great public-political morale which reigns in Kirovobad and its party organization make us confident that they will be achieved.

As we were shown around the city, in meetings in the collectives, in talks with the city's residents and at a meeting for the unveiling of a bronze statue of twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan, we became further convinced and sensed that all of the people are in good spirits, that the city has an active labor life, a distinctive feature of which, and this is true throughout the republic, is a moral-political uplifting produced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

I visited Kirovobad 6 months ago and I was happy to return here, because every meeting with the city's communists and workers makes it possible to gain a better understanding of their life, deeds and concerns and of the patriotic new undertakings and initiatives of the collectives, and to gain impressions which will help in our future work.

Kirovobad's workers wound up the 10th five-year period with a good performance. The results achieved in 1980 and for the entire five-year period placed them among the winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition and earned for them the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. This is the most important result of the work performed by the party organization and all the city's workers, which has been given a high rating by the party and government.

It is gratifying to see that you are fittingly continuing your good tradition of shock labor at the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Plans and socialist commitments in industry and other sectors of the economy have been successfully fulfilled for these first months of 1981. Good rates of growth have been achieved in industrial production, although they are below the rates which you yourselves set. I know that you will work with a sense of proper responsibility in the months to come and will achieve a further increase in growth rates of industrial output.

There is satisfaction in the fact that certain of the city's enterprises, which lagged behind for a long period of time, have now reached the plan fulfillment level. During the first 4 months only two enterprises failed to fulfill their assignments. This is a good trend, and we must strive to see that there are no lagging collectives in Kirovobad. This is one of the most important tasks set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress in the area of industry.

We need to bear in mind certain other important factors as well. We cannot limit ourselves alone to the fulfillment of plans for production and sales of output and growth of labor productivity. We should strive for the undeviating completion of assignments in all areas. I am speaking of the indicators for range of products, profits, contractual commitments, the continued reduction of prime production cost and the improvement of product quality. Things are not good in these matters everywhere in Kirovobad. I would like to believe that in the future you will organize the work in the area of industry, the main branch of the city's economy, to achieve the all-round improvement of production effectiveness and product quality and the absolute fulfillment of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

As he went over the state of affairs in specific branches of Kirovobad's industry, Comrade Aliyev expressed satisfaction with the improved operations of the aluminum plant, which for a long time was among the lagging enterprises. It is gratifying, he said, that the textile combine, which accounts for a large part of the city's economy, has broken out of its slump in recent months. Despite the difficulties which actually exist there, it is important to consolidate the successes, to do everything possible to see that the textile workers fulfill the plan not only for 1981 but for the entire five-year period as well.

Today we visited the carpet and textile plant and met with its fine collective. The collective is made up mostly of women, and in our nation we have special respect and honor for the working woman. Things are going fairly well there, although combine capacities are not being used at their fullest by far, and last year the plan was not fulfilled in terms of physical output. We have a right to expect more from the combine. In his speech at the meeting Comrade Abbasov, party committee secretary, stated that the situation would be improved. We hope that these assurances will be carried out. We are not disregarding a number of objective difficulties--the shortage of yarn, for example. The combine's leadership and its party organization, however, have not yet fully demonstrated socialist enterprise, the need for which has been mentioned more than once by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They have an obligation not to accept the problems as a necessary evil, but to strive consistently to resolve them, to concern themselves with thoroughly improving the combine's performance.

Comrade Aliyeva, leader of a molders brigade at the porcelain plant and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, whom we know as a production innovator and shock worker, spoke from this platform. She has accepted large socialist commitments. I would like to see the other enterprise workers follow her example. I would point out the good quality of certain products turned out by the porcelain workers. It is apparent that the collective has recently acquired some good artists and specialists, who are creating new and original items embellished in the national style and with interesting designs, which are pleasing to the eye. The task is one of putting these items into series production, producing them with the same high quality as that of exhibition items. We have one serious criticism to make of the collective, however--the porcelain plant's capacities are not being fully utilized by far, and this is unacceptable.

It needs to be said that the situation in Kirovobad with respect to the utilization of capacities is not good in general. At the 26th CPSU Congress and in recent speeches at ceremonies in the Georgian capital, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev focused special attention upon the need to achieve full use of all operating capacities as rapidly as possible. We have some enterprises in the city, about which I have previously spoken, which have been in existence not just a year or two but for a long time and are still not producing at full capacity. In short, in light of decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, your task in the area of industry is one of achieving full mastery and full operation of all capacities, along with improving the product quality and achieving the other most important indices. Only then will the city's industry operate even better and more effectively.

Another important branch of the city's economy is capital construction. Frankly speaking, the capital construction situation is not very good. The Ministry of Industrial Construction's Construction Trust No. 3 is located in the city. It has large capacities and performs jobs not in Kirovobad alone, but beyond the city as well. You have everything necessary to properly organize the operation of this enterprise.

During the past five-year period only 77 percent of the capital construction plan in Kirovobad was fulfilled. This is especially disappointing, since not only was there no growth over the figure for the 9th Five-Year Plan, but construction volumes dropped somewhat. Plans for such things as construction and installation and contract work, start-up of fixed capital and the construction of housing, schools and facilities for children were not fulfilled. Nor can we be satisfied with work of the Kirovobad builders this year. During the first 4 months they failed to utilize 3 million rubles in capital investments, and the situation with respect to construction and installation work and the start-up of fixed capital was no better. This is due in great part to the fact that half of the city's 23 primary construction subdivisions did not fulfill the plans set for them.

It is also disturbing that you have made a poor start for the year in housing construction, with only 1/5 of the housing specified in the 6-month plan placed into use during the first 4 months. This is 1.5-fold less than the figure for the same period of last year, although you have everything you need to perform better than in the past.

One of the main causes of the lag in capital construction lies in the fact that the production base for this important branch is not up to standard. During the past five-year period you failed to apply 3 million rubles designated for development of this base, and this is a serious omission.

I would like to stress the fact that this criticism reflects my very best feelings. I am criticizing you out of concern for the improvement both of your present situation and your future one. I want Kirovobad to be among those out front in our republic and in the nation. I want you to make fuller use of all the possibilities there are for achieving more dynamic social and economic development of your city.

I would like to express my hope that within the near future you will achieve a basic turning point in capital construction, because your present indices do not befit the people of Kirovobad. The party gorkom, its bureau and the gorispolkom must focus their attention upon rectifying the situation and eliminating all the deficiencies.

Capital construction, comrades, represents the foundation for the continued improvement of our economy and the improvement of the people's welfare. You are well aware of the great need for housing in your city. And the construction of schools, public health and cultural facilities.... In short, major improvement of the situation in capital construction will help to strengthen and expand the materials and equipment base for all areas of public services.

Our party's general line and its main goal, and this was discussed with new force at the 26th CPSU Congress, lies in steadily improving the Soviet people's welfare. When Comrade Aliyev discussed this matter, he stressed the need for vigorous resolution of important social problems in the city's development, such as its water supply, its sewerage system and others. He had good things to say about the initiative demonstrated by the people of Kirovobad, who have decided to complete the construction of a new water line 4 months ahead of schedule. This will make it possible considerably to improve the supply of drinking water for Kirovobad.

The city party organization's initiative with respect to improving services and facilities in Kirovobad and restoring unique houses and buildings of architectural significance, as I have said before, has the complete approval of the Central Committee of

the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Kirovobad's appearance has changed markedly over the past 2 years. Buildings more than one century old have literally been rejuvenated. They are pleasing to the eye and seem to have acquired a new significance. It is not just the broad front of the renewal work which is important, but also the fact that old buildings, previously abandoned and falling into ruin, have now been restored and are being effectively used. A museum and a painting gallery have been moved into some of them; others contain a medicinal herbs shop and a library. The Kirovobad people are true patriots of their city and their country, and at the same time real enthusiasts with good, modern taste and a good view of the future. Their know-how should be extensively applied in Baku, where there is a great deal to do with respect to restoring the old city.

I am confident that you will not be satisfied with what you have achieved, but will go on and continue this important work, the results of which will stand for many years and many decades. The construction of modern, new buildings and memorials, combined with the remodeling of old structures, will give a unique appearance to Kirovobad, which is famous for its ancient, pristine culture, art and architecture and its remarkable historical, revolutionary and labor traditions.

I believe that these undertakings are important in yet another way: They can do a great deal to enhance the ideological work and the esthetic indoctrination of the workers, especially the upcoming generation. As he discussed these matters, Comrade Aliyev shared his impressions gained during a visit to a number of the city's children's facilities. He noted that a great deal of attention is devoted to the youth and pointed out the need to further improve the indoctrination of the young men and women in the remarkable traditions of the older generations.

It is very good, he said, that in Kirovobad much attention is paid to international indoctrination of the workers, an important area of ideological work. Like our entire republic, Kirovobad is multinational. The packed meeting for the unveiling of a bronze bust of I.Kh. Bagranyan developed into an exciting demonstration of the internationalism which reigns in our city, as it does throughout the republic and throughout our nation. This important event should be utilized to further strengthen the international and patriotic indoctrination of the workers.

One of the most important demands put forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and a task advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his report at the congress and in subsequent talks lies in thoroughly strengthening discipline, increasing the activeness of the people and demandingness of the cadres, and resolutely combatting shortcomings--that is, in further improving the entire system of party-organizational and ideological work. Comrade Aliyev mentioned in this respect the work of the city party organization to eliminate deficiencies which have existed, to step up the struggle against negative occurrences and create a wholesome moral-psychological atmosphere in the city.

Speaking for the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the Kirovobad party organization and all of the city's workers will strive tirelessly to achieve the republic's high goals set for the 11th Five-Year Plan and make a fitting contribution to the successful fulfillment of plans for the social and economic development of the Azerbaijan SSR and of the historic decisions coming out of the 26th congress of our glorious Leninist party.

REGIONAL

SUMMARY OF JOURNAL 'TALLINN' FOR 1980-1981

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 19 May 81 p 3

[Article by Naftoli Bassel: "Not Only a Guide but a Fosterer of Internationalism: The Journal TALLINN in 1980 and Early 1981"]

[Text] Soon 3 years will have passed from the publication of the first issue of our republic's first Russian-language literary journal TALLINN. Although the pre-conditions for the emergence of such a publication had already been met—a pressing need had arisen for a regular journal that would introduce Russian readers to Estonian literature as efficiently as possible—authors in the republic writing in Russian also needed a regular forum and were also able to support such a journal from the perspective of their creative potential; the first years of TALLINN were not easy nor did its creative nature progress steadily. There were several reasons for this, including objective ones, arising from a certain lack of experience of the journal and its creators, the lack of necessary traditions in our republic and the undefined audience, as well as subjective ones (including inconsistency, haphazard selection of material, etc). There is obviously no need to recall all the largely justified criticism directed against the journal during a discussion of it at the Writers Union of the Estonian SSR in the beginning of last year, that echoed in the reviews of the journal appearing in both SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA (authors E. Kekelidze and Y. Skulskaya) and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (T. Lavrova).

Reviewing the issues of TALLINN for last year and at the beginning of this year—thus essentially after the publication of the above-mentioned criticism—I will focus on the basic functions of the journal and consider its character and specificity; in that light we will examine how the journal satisfies its functions with its materials, taking into account the voiced criticism.

I would state without exaggeration that the primary function is and will be an efficient and representative presentation of Estonian literature to the Russian-reading public—not only in this republic but also outside its borders. The asset ledger for 1980 shows many an entry that helps to fulfill that function. First, I would mention some excerpts from Juhan Peegel's "I fell in the first summer of the war" (1980, Nos 3 and 4). The Russian reader who is acquainted with the war prose of K. Simonov, Y. Bondarev, G. Baklanov, V. Bykov and many others will doubtless find in J. Peegel's work basic similarities as well as important additions, while getting to know the above-mentioned excerpt of the confessions of a young Estonian Red Army man—confessions almost astonishing in their sincerity, veracity and

anti-war pathos. This is affirmed by G. Skulskiy's review of the work, published on the pages of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA. On the credit side I would also list J. Kross' story "Stahl's Grammar," published in last year's final issue; the story broached in a wartime setting dialectical problems of inescapability and accident as well as choice and compromise, while offering the reader at the same time almost unknown information about the daily life of occupied Estonia.

The contemporary Estonian novel is represented on the journal's pages by excerpts of Teet Kallas' "Corrida" (1980, No 2), Aimee Beckman's "Freedom of Choice" (1981, No 1), Mari Saad's "Quail" (1980, No 5) and Juri Tuulik's "Rave" (1981, No 1). Is the selection representative enough to give the reader a picture of the most important directions of the contemporary Estonian novel? Perhaps to some degree, but only in part. The selection does not include such characteristic features as the modern Estonian urban novel, dealing with the problems of urbanization and its psychological aspects, although that problem is dealt with to some degree in "Freedom of Choice" and "Quail." It's good that A. Beckman's novel has been selected to represent the kind of novel that has evoked so much discussion in the critical columns of TALLINN, being called on one hand the "novel of the emancipated woman," on the other hand the "milieu novel"--artistically and socially it is the best of the novels of that genre. The exploration of these values in Kalle Kurg's introduction to the publication in TALLINN helps the reader to look at it not only as a novel dealing with "the fate of just one woman." (It should be parenthetically remarked that the publication of such commentary immediately before or after the publication of the excerpt has become a welcome and promising feature of the journal in recent times.) One cannot argue with the publication of the other novels mentioned in the journal, but it is still insufficient, considering the eclectic subject and artistic nature of the contemporary Estonian prose. To date modern Estonian historical prose has been lacking--something that is of great interest to the TALLINN readership--and our most recent rural prose has been represented by only a few illustrations (E. Maasik, J. Tuulik). Publication of Estonian criticism, markedly increased in the journal recently, points out the various artistic currents in our contemporary prose. Unfortunately these statements have not found their constantly necessary confirmation in the translations of Estonian prose published in TALLINN.

On the poetry pages we find poetry by D. Vaarandi, J. Joeruut, K. Merilaas, A. Siig and V. Luik, and selected poetry of V. I. Lenin in last year's second issue from the pen of Estonian word craftsmen. As a general rule expertly written prefaces by well-known Estonian critics, Russian poets or translator accompany poetry publication. The quality of poetry translations has improved, and attention should be drawn to the translations of S. Semenenko, B. Stein and A. Zorin. However, questions arise regarding the selection of poems. Considering that an artistically mature introduction of Estonian poetry into Russian is one of the greatest gaps on our translation landscape, the journal translations will often be the first impression of a reader of one or another Estonian poet. Alas, it happens that on the basis of what has been published in TALLINN the reader is not yet able to get a clear impression of the author and the value of his poetry. Perhaps the most pleasant exception is Arvi Siig (cf. 1980, No 4)--thanks to the expert selection of the poems, good translations (by A. Zorin, S. Semenenko, B. Stein and E. Tamm) as well as Lev Ozerov's thoughtful introduction.

As in the past, the journal well represents the various branches of Estonian art, as well as their connections to all-Soviet art and artistic concepts. Attention should be drawn to V. Panso's article "Living Stanislavskiy" (1980, No 5) with its fine introduction to the author, I. Kosenkranius' article "Kozintsev and Estonia" (1980, No 3), A. Lipkov's article about Estonian film through the ages (1981, No 1). In the field of memoirs, applause is due to A. Vaarandi's "In the Capitals of the Northern Kingdom's" (1980, Nos 2 and 3).

Previously the journal has been faulted for its critical columns, but I do not think that there is any reason for that now. In recent years the shortcomings have been largely met by Estonian critics H. Peep, E. Bogel, K. Kurg, M. Kalda, A. Langemets, S. Kiin, etc. Moscow critic V. Oukotskiy contributed an article about Jaan Kross (1980, No 6), and Leningrad critic N. Kryshuk (1980, Nos 4 and 5) contributed a thoughtful article, "Six Sketches," containing a deep and intricate analysis of the poetry collections of Russian poets T. Zryanin, M. Safonov, V. Mineralov, S. Semenenko, J. Skuldekaya, and A. Olgin, who live in Estonia. Here we are actually stepping into the second basic function of TALLINN, that being the popularization of the work of Russian-writing authors in Estonia. In this field the achievements consist primarily of the publication of documentary prose works as well as the work of young prose writers. Mention should be made of Gennadiy Gerochnik's "Requiem for the Village of Jarohh" (1980, No 5), which revives tragic chapters of the Belorussian nation's guerrilla warfare, the fascists' atrocities against the population, and joins the harsh and bitter memoirs of the recent past into a requiem that sounds like an alarm bell. Ties between documentary material and legend, memories of the past and ties to contemporary life join into an artistically effective whole, whose antiwar pathos grows organically from the artistic structure of the work.

Of the young authors discovered by the journal and offered to the readers, Mihhail Veller is undoubtedly the most mature artistically. First I would like to mention his story "Not the Right Door," in which the main character's unexpected meeting with himself as a youth (represented by a nightly visitor who accidentally knocked on the door) leads to a crisis in his fate, forcing him to view critically and then reject the achieved comfort in favor of youthful unrest and romanticism. The story "Debts" (1981, No 1), which shows what would happen if we were to attempt to settle all our old debts, is interesting in design, but somewhat artificial in execution. "We'll Live, We'll See" (1980, No 1), which deals with the daily life of a schoolteacher, a veteran of the Front, is also interesting. However, the stories by other Russian newcomers, K. Zakharov and O. Kalkin, remain on the level of literary rehearsals; the same holds true for the new poems first published by the journal.

There are many interesting features in the field of criticism. As far as original Russian-language criticism is concerned, the author does not at all share the skeptical view about that genre in TALLINN (as voiced by, for example, R. Titov in his article "The Need for Space," 1981, No 1). To prove that there is a potential for quality Russian criticism, one need only look at articles and reviews by S. Issakov, H. Tuch and A. Toots published last year (we are mainly concerned with critics living in Estonia and writing in Russian). Where the journal has a gap is in the field of literary theory and aesthetic thought; only one translated article has been published in that field (H. Peep's "The Author and Our Century," 1980, No 1). "Although in the journal several such items from the field of literary contacts (relations) have been published, I find that previously TALLINN should also have paid

more attention to this extremely important issue—that being its discussion in all its aspects is the journal's third basic function, stemming from its specificity and tasks as a Russian-language journal in a national republic. There is no need to show what rewarding possibilities such a journal offers for the fostering of internationalism through literature and its wide-spread dissemination.

There is no doubt that in its further work TALLINN will overcome its past difficulties, will offer the reader more valuable material in the most varied genres, and thus play an everincreasing part in the mutual acquainting of literature and the furthering of international friendship with the help of the written word.

9240

CBO: 1815/2

REGIONAL

FRG: ESTONIAN YOUTH ORIENTED MORE TO WEST

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 May 81 p 3

[Article by Peter Nonnenmacher from Tallinn: "Grown Up With the Beatles Instead of Stalin: Estonian Youth Is Oriented to the North-West and Has Its Own Ideals"]

[Text] It is almost impossible not to fall in love with Linda. Sitting there, supported by one hand, yet upright, head turned to one side, the dark eyes downcast, a bouquet of flowers in the beautifully waved hair and a pearl necklace around the bare neck she is the very embodiment of grieving melancholy, of unrequited love. Her foot is covered by the folds of her dress, a fox pelt warms her shoulders, almost consolingly. April winds chase above her through the bare branches. A weather-vane creaks on the battlements of the castle. But Linda hears nothing, sees nothing. Linda mourns her dead husband, Kalev.

This, at least, is what legend tells. It says that the mythical Linda mourned her royal spouse so much, while burying him with her own hands, that the tears she shed formed Lake Ulemiste, which since that time has been the southern limit of the Estonian capital of Tallinn (known in the west as Reval.) The small bronze statue by August Weisenberg, recalling Linda's boundless grief, stands today at the foot of the castle hill.

It is no accident that the beautiful legendary Linda figure is domiciled in Tallinn. While in other locations of the broad Soviet state gigantic musclemen and heroic mothers define the city scene, and red banners pronounce consciousness for a real communist society, in Tallinn a pale crescent moon bathes socialism in a softer light. Within the beautifully restored old town, the medieval center city around the castle hill, small curving streets open into small squares and niches, attesting to both a bourgeois origin as well as to many a private dream of a lighter socialist future.

Even the Tallinn suburbs, light and airy, are a welcome change from certain gloomy quarters of Leningrad or Moscow, the million metropolises. Be it in small matters, such as the design of its leather goods, or in large measures, such as in the Scandinavian-elegant design of its airport--Estonia and its capital radiate a feisty independence, based both in the national character, by necessity distanced from the Russian culture, and the cosmopolitan, linguistically and commercially derived tradition of Tallinn.

The Estonians are fully aware of that proud tradition that received important impulses from the Hanse connection and the German merchant culture. "The Tallinners," the official Tallinn guide proclaims with appropriate bravado, "are folk fond of travel. There are only a few places in the world where they have not been or do not want to visit."

The latter, at least, can be taken literally. Finnish television warrants that Soviet Estonia has a true picture not only of the Red Square in Moscow, but also of the places and thoughts of the capitalist hemisphere. Finnish television reaches deep into the Baltic area and finds an interested audience, since Estonian and Finnish are related languages.

Someone walking through Tallinn's streets in the evening can hear a Moscow newscaster from one window and see the Finnish correspondent in Poland from the next. Eastern and Western channels practice peaceful coexistence in Estonia. No wonder that the Estonians are among the best-informed Soviet citizens and that one can hear such differentiated expressions of opinion about Poland and Afghanistan that are but seldom heard, even in the West.

However, wherever Soviet cinema or television tries to emulate Western show business, the result is mostly feeble imitation. Soviet pop stars drive one to tears; they compare to Western pros of the caliber of Boney M. or Abba in the same way as the meager domestic offerings of sport shoes and jeans to the perfected American model. The ethos of Western societies of abundance, constantly on view in Tallinn, has to cause unrest and dissatisfaction among a youth that has grown up with the Beatles instead of Stalin, in spite of all political countermeasures ("think of the unemployment in the West.")

On 22 September of last year the police canceled at short notice a pop concert by the Estonian group "Propeller" that included nationalistically colored songs. Angry youths marched from the stadium to the old town, greeting the approaching militia forces with the ugly word "Gestapo" and a question, "Why can't we hear the group?"

Further demonstration marches in Tallinn and Tartu in early October, in which, according to witnesses, several thousands of students took part, made Moscow the scapegoat for the general misery. Students called out "Russians out of Estonia," and "more meat, less Russians," and wore the old blue, black and white flag of independent Estonia, prohibited by the Soviet authorities.

Police and party functionaries reacted harshly to the youth provocations. Demonstrations were forcibly disbanded, students and parents were warned, "ringleaders" arrested. According to the Estonian exile organization in Stockholm several students and adults are still incarcerated in Tallinn's central prison, awaiting their trial.

At the same time the startled Soviet authorities took hold of several Estonian dissidents who were brought to trial in the winter and sentenced to prison terms for contacts with the West and "anti-Soviet agitation." They included chemist Jurij Kukk and teacher Mart Niklus (both of whom are said to have died in prison camps following hunger strikes), civil engineer Veiljo Kalep, who initiated a telegram of congratulation to Lech Walesa in mid-September 1980, architect Viktor Niitson and radio amateurs Peeter Piru and Jaan Kasak.

Youth unrest, trials of dissidents, pressure by the secret police, fear of an increasing "Russification" in Estonia, but primarily the contemporary dramatic events in Poland led to an "appeal" by 40 prominent Estonian intellectuals. It took the part of the students, reaffirmed "the unease of the Estonians for the future," and called on the authorities to take steps to "reduce tensions between the ethnic groups," otherwise the "national conflict could easily lead to distrust and increasing hatred and make a peaceful development of the society impossible." The signatories sharply criticized the diminishing use of the Estonian language in favor of Russian in kindergartens, schools and universities, the appointment of non-Estonian officials to important political posts in the country (such as that of the Russian Elsa Gretshkina as Estonian education minister) and the Soviet "ruthless exploitation" of Estonian natural resources. The "Appeal of the 40" also addressed economic problems and social injustices, alcoholism, crime, and family dissolution.

The open analysis of Estonian conflicts resulted in "discussions" with the KGB for the authors, who were in no direct contact with the convicted civil rightists, but the appropriate officials did not press for prosecution. Some of the authors withdrew their signatures after the fact.

Karl Vaino, the Estonian party chief, was sufficiently upset by the demonstrations and the "Appeal" that he let fly with a vehement attack against the "sly and sophisticated wrecking by ideological enemies" at the Estonian Communist Party Congress this February, saying that they were attempting to shake the foundations of the Soviet society in collaboration with "national arrogance," "unpolitical attitude," and "petit-bourgeois indifference." Estonia, being "in the foremost frontline of the ideological struggle" was called on to defend itself effectively against reactionary "emigre scum," against "petit bourgeois" and those "holier than thou."

But what results can that defense campaign have when the party itself is forced to open the largest stage in Tallinn to sophisticated exhibitions of Western cultural imperialism, so as to satisfy the "nonpolitical" needs of Estonian youth? As I climb the steps of the colossal culture and sports palace on my last evening in Tallinn, on my way to a performance by the pop-group "New Seekers," presenting British entertainment perfection to Estonian fans under Lenin's picture, all 6,000 tickets of the gigantic hall have been sold out, and most of the 24,000 tickets for the next four evenings have also been sold.

Encouraging shouts by the young audience indicate that the British production is well-known to them.

A remarkably subtle counterpoint intones in the applause, in which even the party functionaries join, somewhat reluctantly. On several seats, in full view, lie several white plastic bags, bearing only one word, a word that rivets the eye. Coincidence? A silent signal? The word is "Disintegration."

9240

CSO: 1826/19

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

MUSLIM TERRORIST SHOT--According to a Russian journal, a Muslim terrorist who killed 40 leading communist officers, was shot down by the police. It has been stated that "Khasof Segomov" was engaged in terrorist activities in the 'independent' Chichen-Ingush Republic for the past 30 years but no views related to him were published in Russian newspapers. According to this journal, an increase in the Islamic activities and number of Muslims is causing deep concern for the Russian rulers. They complain that the people in the republic are under the influence of the Islamic religion. It is said that there are a number of underground Muslim organizations which are busy working for Islamic brotherhood and it was one of these Muslim organizations that had killed the prime minister of the Russian Republic of Kirgizia in the past. [Text] [Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 29 May 81 p 10] 9778

CSO: 4203/88

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